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HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1928.

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Hong Kong's Only European Optician.

A DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.

POSSESSOR OF. M. M.

CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS ON DUTY.

LONG CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The possessor of the Military Medal and all three Great War decorations, Corporal Edward McCann, of "C" Company, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, was charged at a District Court Martial to-day with drunkenness whilst commanding a guard, at Wellington Barracks, at 11.55 p.m. on June 16.

The proceedings were held at Murray Barracks. Major H. B. Vernon, D.S.O., 3rd/15th Punjab Regiment, was president. The other members of the Court were Captain J. L. P. Macnair, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. F. M. V. Tregear, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieut. J. G. Shillington, Adjutant of the 2nd Batt. K.O.S.B.'s, prosecuted. Lieut. H. A. Kelly, K.O.S.B.'s, was the defending officer.

EVENTS AT MIDNIGHT.

Features of the case were that both sides called several witnesses and that "prisoner's friend" said that notice had not been given the defence of the prosecution's intention to put in certain papers as evidence. "Prisoner's friend" cross-examined the principal witness for the prosecution (the regimental provost sergeant) at considerable length.

Formal evidence as to detaining accused for duty with the night guard at Wellington Barracks (to mount at 4.45 p.m.) on June 16 was given by Lance-Corporal T. Higgs, who was acting orderly sergeant of "C" Company, 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers, on June 15.

Corporal E. Belfield, who was "C" Company's orderly sergeant on June 16, testified to mounting the guard at Wellington Barracks, accused being the Corporal in command of same. Accused was then sober. At 12.30 that night, witness took over the command of the guard at Wellington Barracks from Sgt. Gilliland. Witness saw accused at 12.45 a.m. in the guard detention room. Accused was then sober," he added.

UNDER CLOSE ARREST.

Cross-examined by the defending officer, witness said that it took about twenty minutes to dress, put on his equipment and get down from Victoria Barracks to Wellington Barracks. It was possible that he might have arrived earlier than he had stated and, accordingly, had seen accused earlier. As witness was crossing the guard room to see accused, accused knocked at the door of the detention room from inside and witness thereupon opened the door when he saw accused standing there.

Sergeant J. Gilliland, regimental provost sergeant on the night of June 16, said that he visited Wellington Barracks at 11.55 p.m. in the course of duty. He saw accused asleep on a bed. He tried every way he knew to wake him, but failed. He slapped accused's face, lifted him up from the bed and dropped him down again. He then sent for Company-Sergeant Major Slattery who gave orders to put accused under close arrest for being drunk.

Witness also produced the "late pass list" which, he said, had been entered up by a bugler and not by accused as it should have. Witness knew the writing of the bugler from that of accused. The "list" was explained, was that on which were put the names of men coming in at night who handed their passes to the commander of the guard.

ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.

Lt. Kelly, intervening, observed that the defence had not been given notice of inclusion of the "list" nor was it included in the summary of evidence, he said. Accused was then allowed to examine the paper.

Continuing, Sgt. Gilliland said the accused was drunk when he, witness, arrived at the guard room. When he found the Corporal incapable of commanding the guard, witness took over, and

AL. SMITH STILL "WET."

REITERATES BELIEF.

SAYS HE STILL FAVOURS AMENDING PROHIBITION RULES.

SOME OPPOSITION.

New York, June 21. Governor Alfred Smith, of New York, who is by far the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, emphatically declared to-day that he had not altered his previously stated view that "there should be an amendment to the present prohibition provisions."

He reiterated his position on prohibition in answer to a query from newspapermen as to whether he had changed his views.

Anti-Smith Move.

Houston, Texas, June 21. An anti-Smith fight was revealed here to-day, when Lynch Davidson, former lieutenant-governor of Texas, launched a campaign to prevent the nomination of Governor Smith as the Democratic presidential candidate because of his attitude toward prohibition. Davidson is head of the Texas delegation. —A. P.

then handed over to Cpl. Belfield at about 12.45 a.m. It was the commander of the guard's duty to initial the entries in the "late pass list."

In cross-examination, Sgt. Gilliland said that accused was awakened between midnight and 12.15 a.m. by having his boots and equipment removed. In addition to witness, Lieut. Kelly, who was also present, testified that he was awakened by the arrival of C.S.M. Slattery.

A question by Lt. Kelly led to a discussion as to its admissibility. It was finally put to witness that in view of certain circumstances revealed in evidence, were the efforts of Sgt. Gilliland to wake the accused sufficiently strenuous or thorough?

Witness replied: "Yes, Sir. The accused would have got up when he was touched, had he not been drunk."

FULLY DRESSED.

In answer to the President, Sgt. Gilliland said that accused could not have been ill. "When I questioned the guard, they said accused had been lying down for an hour," Lt. Kelly objected to this latter statement which, however, was not included in the evidence.

Company-Sergeant-Major R. Slattery stated that he was called to the guard room at Wellington Barracks at about 11.59 p.m. on June 16. There he saw accused lying on his bed with his equipment on and otherwise fully dressed.

A statement by this witness that accused had been asleep for an hour was not admitted on the ground of hearsay.

Witness looked at accused who smelt of liquor. Accused was drunk. Witness ordered his boots and equipment to be removed and his clothing to be loosened. Accused then got up; he swayed about as if he was dazed. Witness also looked at the "late pass list" which had not been marked up by the guard commander for over an hour.

Lance-Corporal J. Crawley, who was on regimental police duty with the provost sergeant on the night in question, gave corroborative evidence.

THE DEFENCE.

Accused elected to give evidence on oath. At 4.45 p.m. on June 16, he, as commander, mounted guard at Wellington Barracks. At 5.30 p.m. he posted his first sentry who was relieved at 7.30 p.m. The next sentry he relieved at 9.30 p.m. He turned the guard out for tattoo roll-call at 10 p.m. He relieved another sentry at 11.30 p.m. By the time he lay down in his bed it was about 11.45 a.m. and fell asleep. He woke up about midnight and was told by C.S.M. Slattery to go to the guard detention room.

All day long, he had been feeling bad," and was feverish.

Accused maintained that the "list" put in by the prosecution had no bearing on the case. He then went on to explain the working of these lists. He also denied the allegations by Sergeant Gilliland. He was not drunk.

Case proceeding.

STABILISATION OF THE FRANC.

124.21 TO £ STERLING.

M. POINCARÉ'S MEASURE APPROVED.

MAJORITY ASSURED.

Paris, Yesterday. The Council of Ministers has approved of M. Poincaré's measure for the legal stabilisation of the franc, after which the Premier tabled the Bill in blank in the Chamber.

The Finance Committee will report on it to the Chamber on June 25. The text of the Bill is now published but the all important figure of the gold weight of the new franc is left blank.

Thirteen Articles.

The Bill for the legal stabilisation of the franc has thirteen articles. It provides that the forced currency established on August 5, 1914, shall be abolished.

The new franc will be of a fineness of nine hundred thousandths, and will consist of "blank" milligrammes of gold.

The Bank of France must assure the convertibility of notes into gold, but is entitled to limit the exchange of gold for paper to an amount to be fixed by agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of France. The Bank shall maintain a gold reserve of bullion and coin at least equal to 85 per cent. of the total notes in circulation.

Minting of 100 gold pieces is authorised and 100 and 10 pieces will be minted to an amount not exceeding Frs. 3,000,000,000 to replace the existing notes.

The law prohibiting the export of gold and silver bullion or coin is repealed.

The Bill Parity.

Paris, Later. The Stabilisation Bill provides that the value of the new franc shall correspond to 124.21 to the £ sterling. The Bill provides that the franc is constituted of 65.5 milligrammes of gold of a fineness of nine hundred thousandths, corresponding to £ sterling parity 123.21 and dollar parity 25.52.

The Radical Socialist Party has decided to vote unanimously for the Franc Stabilisation Bill, which is thus sure to be carried by a large majority.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber has adopted the whole Stabilisation Bill by 32 votes to one with eight absentions.

Bill Adopted in Toto.

Paris, Later. The Chamber adopted the whole of the Stabilisation Bill by 450 votes to 22.

Senate's Vote.

Paris, Later. The Senate passed the Stabilisation Bill by 256 votes to 3 without amendment. The stabilisation of the franc is therefore definite.—Reuter.

Other Matters.

In the Chamber the Reporter for the Commission for the stabilisation of the franc announced that the Government accepted the amendment for the withdrawal of the five franc silver coin and the minting of a twenty franc silver coin. M. Poincaré rejected a Socialist amendment for devoting two milliard francs for the initial endowment of an agricultural credit fund and the encouragement of the building of cheap houses on the ground that it would jeopardise the whole scheme.

The Chamber by 460 votes to 139 decided not to discuss a Socialist amendment in favour of a recalculation of the cash available in the Bank of France, which Poincaré made a question of confidence.—Reuter.

NEW P.S.

Mr. F. H. J. Trayer, B.A., (of the University of Hong Kong) is acting as Private Secretary to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

A commercial traveller, held up in Orkney by a storm, wired to his firm in Aberdeen: "Marooned by storm. Wire instructions." They replied: "Start summer holidays as from yesterday."

THE "JERVIS BAY" INCIDENT.

GUARD ABOARD.

STOWAWAYS NOW GIVING NO TROUBLE.

"SUFFOLK" CONTINUING.

London, Yesterday.

Mystification is renewed in London owing to a message from Colombo stating that a wireless message has been received from the oiler "Slavol," "Cannot locate position of 'Jervis Bay.' Try to intercept her by 10.30 to-night. Could 'Suffolk' help locate and render possible assistance?"

The "Enterprise" has wireless-

NO SWEEPS!

Ceylon Turf Club Decision.

The Ceylon Turf Club has decided to abolish sweepstakes on race days.

ed to H.M.S. "Suffolk." "Proceed with all haste to 'Jervis Bay.' Render assistance to 'Slavol' in escorting 'Jervis Bay' to Colombo."

Later. The Admiralty announced that an armed guard from the "Slavol" boarded the "Jervis Bay" at midnight on Saturday. The officer of the guard reported that the stowaways were under guard and were giving no trouble.

The master of the "Jervis Bay" considers that the escort of the "Suffolk" is now unnecessary, and the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies has ordered the "Suffolk" to resume her course to Colombo.—Reuter.

All Normal.

London, Yesterday. The Royal fleet auxiliary Slavol intercepted the Australian Commonwealth liner "Jervis Bay" at about seven o'clock Greenwich last night. The rendezvous was effected.

VARIABLE AND SHOWERY.

S.E. winds, moderate, variable and showery is the forecast until noon to-day.

Pressure remains highest to the east of the Bonins. The depression over the Gulf of Tongking is not so deep. A depression is shown to the west of Tokyo.

ed according to plan and despite the monsoon which is now prevailing an armed guard despatched by the cruiser "Enterprise" from "Trincomalee" when first information regarding the incident aboard etc. "Jervis Bay" was received was placed on board.

The officer in command of the guard reports that the mutineers, comprising eight stowaways, are under guard and everything on board is normal. The cruiser "Suffolk" which had been instructed as precautionary measure to quicken speed in order to be in a favourable position should her assistance be required, has now been instructed to continue her normal course to China.

HOLT LINE.

TO BRING PARCEL MAILS.

AN EARLY START.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received conveying the information that the Treasury have now authorised the use of Holt Line Steamers alternately with steamers of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of Parcel Mails to the Far East, and that it is hoped to start the new service at an early date.

The Postal Administrations of Hong Kong will be advised by the General Post Office as soon as a date for the first despatch has been fixed.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 11/16

FROM RANGOON TO VINH BY AIR.

COMMERCIAL LINE.

CONJUNCTION WITH LONDON-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

COMDT. GLAIZE'S WORK.

Paris, Yesterday.

Commandant Glaize, who had been laying the foundations of a commercial airline from Rangoon to Vinh has arrived at Marseilles from the Far East.

The line will be run in conjunction with the British line from London to Australia.

TO STOP WAR.

PLANS SENT TO FOURTEEN POWERS.

PUBLISHED LATER.

Washington, June 22. The State Department has announced that Mr. Kellogg has sent a Note to fourteen Powers stating the terms of the proposed multilateral Treaty for the outlawing of war.

The text of the Note will be published when all the proposed participants have notified the reception thereof.

The Text.

The text issued of Mr. Kellogg's draft Anti-War Treaty has been addressed to fourteen nations, including Japan, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the other Locarno signatories, the British Dominions and India, consists of two main articles.

Firstly.—Solemnly condemning recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renouncing it as an instrument of national policy.

Secondly.—Agreeing that a solution of all disputes of whatsoever character will never be sought except by pacific means.

In the text, which has preceded the preamble, the first three clauses of which have been revised, give express recognition of the principle that if a State resorts to war in violation of the Treaty the other signatories are released from their obligations in the Treaty to that State.

The revised clauses read:—

1. The signatories are deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind.

2. They are persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made so that the existing peaceful and friendly relations should be perpetuated.

3. They are convinced that all changes of relations with one another should only be sought by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process and any signatory which seeks to promote national interests by a resort to war should be denied the benefits of the Treaty.

U.S. Aim.

Mr. F. B. Kellogg, in the draft which accompanied the covering letter reviewing the history of the negotiations emphasising that nothing therein would in any way restrict or impair the right of self-defence, expressed the opinion that there was no necessary inconsistency between the League Covenant and the idea of unqualified renunciation of war.

showing the United States aim to give the Treaty world-wide application, but prefers not to postpone the Treaty until all the nations can agree on the text.

Moreover, the United States addresses agree to conclude a Treaty with other nations and adhere thereto immediately, the Treaty comes into force and that this simple procedure will bring mankind's age-long aspiration of universal peace nearer to practical fulfilment than ever before in history.—Reuter's American Service.

SILK FILATURE STRIKE.

Shanghai, Yesterday. The strike of 35,000 silk filature workers continues. The strikers are refusing to resume work unless their demands are conceded.—Reuter.

TROUBLE OVER A WINCH.

CHINESE AT LAW.

LONG ARGUMENT OVER \$553 CLAIM FOR GOODS.

"SUE AND BE SUE?"

The law involving the point "to Sue and Be Sued" was discussed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ before Mr. Justice Jack in the Summary Court this morning, when he appeared in a case in which a Chinese named Tang Long-hin claimed from the Shun Lee firm, and another, the sum of \$553.64 being balance due to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered to the defendants who were represented by Mr. Horace Lo.

Mr. Russ said that the amount of the claim was not disputed by the defendants. The dispute, he said, was whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to put in the claim, which related to the sale of a winch, at the time of the delivery of which the plaintiff was trading as a one-man firm under the style of the Wing Tai firm. This firm had been closed down since the delivery of the winch to the defendants on April 13, 1927.

THE LAW.

Dealing with the fact that the plaintiff had sued under his own name instead of that of the Wing Tai firm, Mr. Russ referred to the law on "to Sue and be Sued" under which a person trading as a one-man firm whilst he can be sued under the firm name, must himself sue under his own name and not that of his firm. The only exception to this rule, Mr. Russ commented, was in the case of money lenders who must sue under the name in which they were registered.

Proceeding to deal with the claim, Mr. Russ said that the plaintiff, who was the sole proprietor of the Wing Tai firm, now closed, sold to the defendants a second hand pile-driving steam winch on April 13, 1927 for \$1,000. On the day the sale was arranged, the defendants paid to the plaintiff \$50 as deposit, and when the winch was delivered, the plaintiff received a further payment of \$800, leaving a balance of \$650 still due.

Set-off against this, the plaintiff had obtained goods from the defendants on three different occasions, amounting to \$37.06, \$25 and \$34.50. All these goods were billed for against the plaintiff and the bills presented to him by the defendants at the Yuen Loong firm with which he had been interested since the closing down of the Wing Tai firm in June, 1927.

SUMS DEDUCTED.

In making his claim against the defendants, said Mr. Russ, the plaintiff had deducted the sums due by him to the defendants, leaving an amount of \$553.64 still due to him, which amount was now being claimed by the plaintiff from the defendant.

Mr. Russ then referred to correspondence which had passed between his firm and Messrs. Lo and Lo, and told his Lordship that the whole question was whether the defendants knew that the plaintiff was the Wing Tai firm.

Mr. Lo said that the defendants admitted liability to the Wing Tai firm, but not to the plaintiff who was unknown to them under the name he was suing the defendants. The defendants' position was that if they paid the money to the plaintiff and afterwards the Wing Tai firm claimed payment from them they would have to make payment again in spite of the fact that they had already paid the plaintiff.

Dealing with the set-off, Mr. Lo said that that was a claim which the defendants had against the Wing Tai firm and not the plaintiff, and that was why it was not put in as a counterclaim in the defendants' reply to the plaintiff's suit.

Mr. Russ argued that even in a set-off, the plaintiff was entitled to particulars, as otherwise how was he to know what the set-off was for? Whatever sums the plaintiff knew and admitted were due to the defendants—the three sums for which he had been billed—he (the plaintiff) had already deducted from the amount due to him by the defendants before bringing the claim.

In the witness box, plaintiff, Tang Long-hin, said that his alias was Tang Ling, and that he was the proprietor of the Wing Tai, a one-man firm. He held that he was known as such to Wong Ho-chung, the managing partner of the Shun Lee firm.

THE "LEVIATHAN" ROBBERY.

\$100,000 STOLEN.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS MYSTIFIED.

RIFLED BAGS.

London, Yesterday.

One of the biggest robberies of ocean mails ever made was discovered on the arrival in London of the registered mail bags brought to Southampton from the United States by the 60,000-ton vessel, the "Leviathan."

At present it is impossible to assess the value of the stolen property, which however is estimated at £100,000.

It seems certain that the robbery was committed in New York before the embarkation of the mails. The bags were in the ship's strong-room during the month-long liner "Jervis Bay" at armed guard.

They were distributed from the ship to London and various provincial cities direct under the greatest precautions.

The Usual Method. The plan is that registered package bags are fastened with a small lead United States Post Office seal, and then placed in the unregistered bags which are sealed.

The sorter at one of the London district offices who handled the registered section of the mail found the lead seals intact, but, breaking the latter, he discovered the envelopes inside slit open and everything negotiable abstracted. The careful selection indicated no hurry.

Reports were subsequently received from all over the country of similarly rifled bags.—Reuter.

American Disclaimer.

New York, Yesterday. The postal inspectors here do not think the "Leviathan's" mail bags were tampered with before they sailed from New York. They say all the registered bags were in perfect condition, and were sealed and placed in the ordinary mail bags and conveyed to the pier under armed guard.—Reuter's American Service.

A Mystery.

London, Yesterday.

Scotland Yard and the Criminal Investigation Department are engaged on inquiries regarding a discovery made yesterday that mails landed at Southampton from the "Leviathan" had been tampered with and that notes and other negotiable securities were missing from certain registered letters. All indications point to mails having been tampered with before they reached Southampton and probably before leaving the office of despatch.—British Wireless Service.

CAIRO POLITICS.

EXPULSION OF KHASHABA CONFIRMED.

Cairo, Yesterday.

At a meeting of the Wafd parliamentary group a resolution was passed expressing confidence in the Prime Minister expelling Khashaba Pasha from the party. Ibrahim Fahmi Bey, Minister of public works has resigned but no further resignations are expected. The position of the Cabinet is still regarded as critical.—Reuter.

SUPPLIED PERSONALLY.

After corroborating Mr. Russ' opening statement, the plaintiff said in reply to Mr. Lo that he supplied the winch to the defendants personally, as an individual and not as a representative of the Wing Tai firm.

Mr. Lo suggested that in all his dealings with the defendants, the plaintiff had never used the name of Tang Long-hin, and that he was totally unknown to the defendants under that name.

This the witness denied, and referring to the signature in the delivery book bearing that name when the winch was delivered, asked why the defendants had signed that delivery book if the name was unknown to them.

Mr. Lo replied that the defendants' case was that the plaintiff did not sell the winch as an individual, but as the Wing Tai firm, and suggested that the particular last bearing of the defendants' acknowledgment of delivery of the winch had been removed from the Wing Tai firm's delivery book and

(Continued on Page 7.)

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COMMERCE
AND
FINANCE.

WORLD PROSPERITY.

FOLLOWS FOREIGN TRADE
PROGRESS.

[By James A. Farrell.]

As Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, Mr. Farrell delivered the address published on this page at the Fifteenth National Convention of the foreign trade body, held at Houston, Texas.

We who are assembled in this foreign trade convention are actuated by a single, simple and worthy motive. We stand for better conditions of life for all the peoples of all the world.

Naturally we in the United States think of the problem first in terms of ourselves. But even as we do so we know that those terms include all other peoples everywhere else. For the isolation of peoples is ended, and the isolation of individuals is rapidly becoming less possible.

The progress of foreign trade, as I shall discuss it briefly this afternoon will not involve any statistical presentation of historical development.

An Age-Long Factor.

But as I look back over the centuries since man began to make substantial progress in the betterment of the conditions under which he lived, to relax the onerous severity of his struggle with the other elements of nature and to expand the provision of comfort for himself and his family, I am struck with increasing force by the fact that at all times, everywhere trade has been the chief agency by which this steady improvement has been gained.

It is also to be noted that throughout this development war has constantly interrupted and hampered the quiet forward march of trade. The whole world is still suffering from the most recent demonstration of this. But we note various evidences that the regular advance of peace is again under way, and already the total volume of world trade is a little ahead of what it was before the war.

One of the indications of the accelerating pace of world commerce that many of our traders have left in their own business is the stiffening competition they are encountering in some of the so-called neutral markets.

But we are meeting it, and it justifies a certain optimism on our part that our sales are expanding just as rapidly in many cases a little more rapidly than those of our competitors. And we must not forget that while we are encountering the competition of other industrial nations they in turn are encountering our competition in the same fields, and if we may judge by the reports of their field observers they have a growing respect for American merchandising skill.

There is a specially significant phase of last year's trade figures. It is that although total values of raw material imports, both into the United States and into other industrial nations, were smaller than in 1926, volume of such imports was generally larger. That means of course, increasing production. That definitely indicates continuation for some time, at least, of the stiffer competition just referred to for the immediate effect of expanding industrial activity is naturally more active sales effort.

Prosperity Broadens Markets.

The ultimate effect however, is a more cheerful subject of contemplation. For out of increased production and sale comes inevitably increased consumption. It is in the narrow market that competition is most severely felt. As the market broadens that severity decreases. But markets can broaden only as their producers go ahead as the margin for accumulation develops, in a word as prosperity manifests itself.

It is only natural that Europe, which suffered most from the war,

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

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Authorized Capital \$10,000,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Batavia, Melbourne, San Francisco,

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Osaka, Singapore, Haiphong, Paris,

Sourabaya, Hongkong, Peking, Sydney,

Kobe, Penang, Taipei, Kowloon,

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Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to let.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

condition for trade and prosperity.

Therefore we want Latin America peaceful. We know that trade is the chief agency of prosperity. We seek prosperity for ourselves, and we seek it through trading with America. Therefore, we want Latin America to increase in prosperity, so that out of her increase in trade we may derive a share.

We who are producers and traders in the United States have very much in common with the peoples of Latin America, as for that matter we have with the other peoples of the world. We have learned from experience and observation that trade begets trade. We have noted that if two nations merely trade with each other that trade is often neither as profitable nor as beneficial as if the same exchange occurred through other countries as well. We know that it is not a mere coincidence that those nations which display the greatest industrial activity in competition with us are at the same time the heaviest purchasers of our products, manufactured as well as crude. It is production that gives buying power and it is buying power that consumes.

No National Isolation.

For in this modern world of highly developed transportation and communication national isolation is no longer possible. Conditions in one country react upon the others, and it is as our prosperity is maintained that the best result in Europe will be achieved.

During nearly eighteen hundred years of the Christian era the struggle with conditions of living made only little more than negligible advance. Transportation by sea improved. Ships were larger, sturdier, faster and more skillfully handled. But transportation by land was of the same general character as in the days of the Romans, and roads were seldom as good as those the Romans made.

The nineteenth century gave us the railroad, the steamship and the telegraph.

The twentieth century has already given us the automobile, the aeroplane and the radio.

With these six agencies of transportation and communication the world has made more advance in the last century and a quarter than in all previous recorded time. Yet we are hardly more than over the threshold.

These six things have given new meaning to our life and our work. They have helped us the better to visualize the true relationship that we in the United States bear to those in any other land. No longer it is possible for human life anywhere within the range of these six agencies of advance to go as it did a hundred years ago in the simple routine of ordinary existence.

Now it is gradually coming into the active consciousness of all men everywhere that there is something of both give and take in the mere fact of the existence of numbers of other men elsewhere. The labour, the products and the service of one people constantly ameliorate the life of all other peoples, and all are coming to realize it.

Latin-American Relations.

Inasmuch as an important part of the programme of this convention deals with the trade relations between the United States and our Latin-American neighbours, it will not be out of place for me to say something as to the views of business men generally in the United States, with whom I frequently come in contact, concerning the republics to the South of us.

We have only one desire for them. We wish them peace, unbroken and undisturbed, from any source, either of international aggression or civil contention. We desire to see them all and always strong, stable and self-contained for that is the best assurance of uninterrupted tranquility. We want to have them go their own way, to work out their own destiny, with peaceful purposes and we should be happy indeed if there might never arise any situation that demanded their resort.

That, I am confident, is the hope and wish of American business for all of Latin America. And I am very sure that American business will be found uniformly and unfailingly glad to be of any possible help to make that hope effective in realization.

But I should not have stated this position fully if I were to fail to add one thing in explanation of this attitude. It is the rank admission that our primary motive is intensely practical. In desiring to see all of Latin America always stable, strong and peaceful, we are not actuated by idealism or altruism. Both are strong and big motives. But ours is, after all, an even stronger, reliance upon that basic human desire, which has been chiefly responsible for all world advance—the primal urge to better our own circumstances of life.

Prosperity.

For we know peace is the best

OIL WAR ENDS.

ISSUES SETTLED BETWEEN
SOCONY & ROYAL DUTCH.

Rangoon, Saturday.

The "Rangoon Gazette" understands on good authority that the oil war between the Royal Dutch Shell group and the Standard Oil Co. of New York has ended and that the points at issue have been settled.—Reuter.

FRENCH CURRENCY.

THE NEW FIVE AND TEN
FRANC COIN.

Paris, Saturday.

The Bank of France is striking three thousand million silver five and ten franc coins to replace the bank notes.—Reuter.

Newark (New Jersey).—Mrs. Catherine Law Colwell, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. Bonar Law, the former British Prime Minister, accompanied by her husband, has taken the oath here as an American citizen.

Tom King and Dick Turpin were gentlemen compared with our modern Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. Jack Jones, M.P.

HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulung tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doherty during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval Yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small. The times of high and low water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

June 22 to 28, 1928.

DATE	Standard Time	High Water	Low Water
		Time	Time
June			
Fri.	22	3 19	3 4
Sat.	23	3 10	3 4
Sun.	24	3 10	3 4
Mon.	25	3 10	3 4
Tues.	26	3 10	3 4
Wed.	27	3 10	3 4
Thurs.	28	3 10	3 4

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	June 1
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Phone C. 22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Fully furnished Flat, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply P.O. Box 22.

TO LET.—From 1st July, semi-detached, fully furnished, 5-roomed House with tennis court and garage, Broadwood Road. Reply P.O. Box No. 22.

TO LET.—Rooms for offices with lift and modern conveniences in Rutton Building, No. 7 Duddell Street. Apply to H. Rutton & Son, 15, Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Small Flat or Bungalow required, Hong Kong side. State location, rent, etc. Apply Box No. 587, c/o "China Mail."

TUITION GIVEN.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY accustomed to teaching. Is willing to take on a few pupils for private lessons in English or Piano. Two half hour lessons weekly. \$10.00 per month in either English or Piano. Apply Box No. 556, c/o "China Mail."

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

PRIVATE LESSONS in English and French; violin and piano; stenography and typewriting. Easy conditions. Apply to 5, Aimal Villas, Kowloon.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates. Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor. Terms moderate.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY (Camb. Higher Local). (Camb. Teachers' Diploma). MISS GERTRUDE TURNER (National Froebel Higher Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS. —Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 7 Knutsford Terrace, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. On View from Monday, the 26th June, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 2 Torres Building, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. On View from Tuesday, the 26th June, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., on the premises
The Goods and Chattels of
The Imperial Cafe,
No. 60, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Comprising:—
Tables, Chairs, Showcases, Cell-
ing and Table Fans, Crockery, Cut-
lery, Cooking Utensils, Table
Linen, Glass Ware, Mirrors, etc.,
etc.,
and
A Quantity of
FURNITURE.

On View from Wednesday, the 27th June, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 23, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
SATURDAY, the 30th June, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon,
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Steam Launch "CRANE," as she now lies off Godown No. 4, The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

Particulars:—
Tons, Registered . . . 22.02
Length . . . 65 Ft.
Breadth . . . 13 Ft. 1 in.
Depth . . . 8 Ft.
Draft . . . 5 Ft. 3 ins.
I. H. P. . . . 80
Speed . . . 9 Knots
Passengers . . . 60

For Further Particulars and Inspection Orders apply to the Undersigned.

Terms:—As Customary.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 25, 1928.

NOTICES.

THE KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB DANCE.

ALL MEMBERS and their friends cordially invited to the above on 30th June, if weather inclement, a whist-drive will be held in the Club-House. 9 p.m. to 12 a.m. Refreshments.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Issue of 150,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$10 Each, Credited as Fully Paid Up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st July, 1928, to the 10th July, 1928, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hong Kong, 16th June, 1928.

GRAND TATTOO.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE
MR. J. H. HUNT,
HON. GENERAL SECRETARY,
WILL ATTEND AT THE OFFICE OF THE

"CHEER O", Y.M.C.A., CITY HALL,
Every Morning From 11 To 12 (Excepting Sundays).

EXQUISITE BEAUTY

and Splendor of the Orient is stored in Jade, clear as the Lover's Eye, Amber, Agate, Crystals, Ivory and delicate hand-carving Workmanship, once treasures of nobility. We take pleasure to show lovers of beauty in Hong Kong a new collection of masterpieces, just arrived from Peking, the treasure house of old Cathay.

Inspection of our Jewellery and Carols is cordially invited.

SHU HING WING,
49, Queen's Road Central.
Peking Canton
11 Partze Hotung, 40 Po Wah St.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1928:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Tytam	L.	L.
Tytam Byewash . . . 2' 9" B	L.	L.
Tytam Intermediate . . . 2' 9" B	L.	L.
Tytam Tuk	L.	10' 7" B
Wong Nei Chung . . . 3' 3" B	L.	L.
Pokfulum	3' 4" B	L.

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow". A. denotes "Above Overflow". L. denotes "Level with Overflow".]

Storage in millions and Decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Tytam	884.89	884.89
Tytam Byewash . . .	15.62	22.37
Tytam Intermediate . .	195.50	195.50
Tytam Tuk	1,419.00	1,171.15
Wong Nei Chung . . .	26.24	30.34
Pokfulum	58.78	66.00
Total	2,103.24	1,870.56

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1927	1928
Consumption	295.70	233.39
Estimated population 411,920	422.240	
Consumption per head . . .	23.1	17.8
Constant Supply in all Rides		
Main Districts during May, 1927.		
Intermittent supply in all Rides		
Main Districts during May, 1928.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir . . .	L.	0' 1" B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir . . .	7' 9" B	2' 6" B
Storage of millions and decimals of gallons.		
Kowloon Reservoir . . .	1927	1928
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir . .	852.50	351.63
Reception Reservoir . . .	71.50	108.02
Total	424.00	459.65

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1927	1928
Consumption	87.08	107.15
Estimated population 160,240	165.280	
Consumption per head . . .	17.5	20.9
Full Supply in all districts during May, 1927 and 1928.		

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory. Total rainfall to May 31, 1927, 41.77 May 31, 1928, 31.15.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

REGIMENT TO RELIEVE SITUATION. NORTHERN SOLDIERS.

With the news of a projected Japanese withdrawal of troops from China comes further indications of trouble in the Tongshan mining area.

Although extensive removals on the part of the Japanese are predicted it is understood there will be no complete evacuation until the Tsinan incident has been settled.

In the Tongshan district the malcontents, as previously reported, are disbanded Northern troops. Apprehension is felt by the foreign population, which now only comprise the men-folk engaged in the mines, the women and children having left for Chinwangtao earlier in the month.

30,000 Northerners, under a threat to destroy the mines, are said to have demanded, and obtained, \$100,000 from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there.

A battalion of British infantry has left Weihaiwei for Chinwangtao, presumably to guard the mining area.

Japan's Intentions.

Peking, Saturday. Japanese official reports state that serious trouble has broken out at Tongshan where disorderly northerners are demanding money from the Chamber of Commerce. There has been some looting and brigandage.

Some apprehension is felt as to foreigners, in view of the fact that the American infantry was withdrawn from Tongshan a few weeks ago and there are no foreign troops there.

It is understood that the women and children were withdrawn to Chinwangtao at the time of the Northern retreat from Peking, but a number of foreign men are still there.

The British Legation declines to make a statement at present but may later.

A telegram from Tientsin states that the Northerners, numbering 30,000 have demanded \$100,000 and are threatening to destroy the mines if the demand is not met.

It is learned that the Chamber of Commerce has submitted and paid.

"Beds. and Herts."

Weihaiwei, Saturday. A battalion of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment with field hospital, forty beds and wireless unit, sailed this afternoon aboard H. M. S. "Berwick" for Chinwangtao.

It is believed that they are proceeding to Tongshan to protect the Kailan mines.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S MOVE.

Partial Withdrawal from China.

Tokyo, Saturday. It is learned from an official source that the Government have decided that the comparative tranquillity of the situation in Manchuria and Shantung justifies the withdrawal of part of the expeditionary forces.

It is understood that orders will be issued shortly for the withdrawal of the troops of the Kumamoto Division, also the reservists of the Nagoya Division from Shantung while a brigade which was sent to Manchuria from Korea on May 3 will return to Korea and the troops belonging to the regular Manchuria Garrison, which recently concentrated around Mukden, will return to their normal stations.

As the situation in the Peking and Tientsin area has not yet sufficiently clarified it is considered still inadvisable to withdraw from that district, but the reinforcements which were sent there on May 1 will be withdrawn as soon as the situation permits.

Though partial evacuation is expected shortly, it is understood that complete evacuation in Shantung will not be carried out till the settlement of the Tsinan affair has taken definite shape.—Reuter.

East of Peking.

Peking, Saturday. The Kuominchun have evacuated territory to the east of Peking which Pei Tsung-hai has taken over.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim. According to the Chinese press, the Japanese Government has demanded indemnity from the Fengtien party for the damage done to the South Manchurian Railway bridge in Mukden which was broken as a result of the Mukden bombing outrage, during which Marshal Chang Tso-lin was badly injured.

Peking Dalais.

The "North China Standard" gives the following as one of the prize stories of the period during which Kuominchun troops were occupying Peking:—Mr. C. L. Williams, mafao at Nanyuan, rang him up to complain that a lot of rough soldiers were in his garden picking the flowers, and would show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to May 31, 1927, 41.77 May 31, 1928, 31.15.

LIUANCHOW TAKEN.

BANDITS IN CHARGE OF CITY. SINCE DISCOVERED.

Liuanchow, June 12. The fears of the city fathers of Liuanchow who about three weeks ago telegraphed for military succour which did not come, have been realised. The city has been taken by bandits, a detachment of the 12th army that has run amok. It was against these that the local soldiers and red spears made a move about a month ago, and after coming in contact with them in the mountains beat a hasty retreat, with the object, it was said, of drawing them out into the open, where they could fight on equal terms. They have since come out into the open, but the soldiery have not waited to meet him.

Citizen Flee. The citizens had early intimation of the danger that was threatening them and the soldier bandits had acquired such a reputation for cruelty that everybody was in great fear. They had heard of country villages being burned and their inhabitants almost exterminated, and of the poor being tortured in the presence of the well-to-do, as an intimation to the latter of what would be done to them if the money demanded was not handed over.

On Tuesday, June 5, the exodus began, and almost everyone got away that could, including the officials, post and telegraph office employees, as well as ordinary citizens. The soldiers were out, presumably to withstand the approaching marauders, but they kept at a safe distance from them and on Friday, June 8, they returned to the city, but left almost immediately in the opposite direction from which the bandits were approaching. When these approached the city early on the morning of Saturday, June 9, they found it without defenders, gates open, and almost without inhabitants.

City Burned. We have since heard that the city has been burned. We have met refugees who have told us that from a distance of 70 li they had seen the glare of the flames in the night sky. Others say that the suburbs have been burned, but not the main city. We are still ignorant of the precise fate of the city.

A fine wheat harvest has just been gathered, but locusts are now very much in evidence.—"N. C. D. News" correspondent.

PASSPORT REFUSED.

DISCLOSURE IN SYDNEY GRAFT CHARGE.

Sydney.—Mr. Maling, deputy general manager of the Sydney Electricity Department, was further examined before the Royal Commission which is inquiring into the charges of corruption in connection with the contract given to Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox in 1925 for municipal power plant.

Evidence has already been given by Mr. Maling that he received \$2,500 out of £10,600 alleged to have been sent from England, and that he paid \$7,500 to ex-Alderman Green.

He was cross-examined by counsel for ex-Alderman Green and Holdsworth concerning alleged inconsistent statements to Inspector Mackay, of the Sydney police, who went to New Zealand to question him. Mr. Maling declared that he had returned from New Zealand voluntarily and not because he feared a warrant in connection with an alleged breach of the Stamp Duties Act.

The commissioner read a series of letters written by Mr. Maling from New Zealand to his solicitor in Sydney in which he stated his intention of applying for a passport to England. The passport was refused in consequence of objections by the Australian Customs and income tax departments.

Releasing the handbrake of his father's three-wheeled car during a halt at Horton, near Wimborne, Merton Durrant, aged 3, of Beswick-avenue, Bournemouth, was killed by the car running back and pinning him against the bank. The verdict at the inquest was "Accidental death."

Lost three years ago on Cocketts Wick Farm, St. Osyth, Essex, a silver watch has been ploughed up in good condition.

If the mafao felt badly about the incident he ought to do the telephoning himself. Shortly afterwards the mafao again telephoned, saying he had carried out instructions and telephoned the police, whereupon four men in uniform had been despatched to the scene and the big body of soldiers, several hundreds strong, had been quickly dispersed.

GET THE HABIT! TAKE A TAXI.

WORTH £3,000,000.

THREE ESTATES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Facts and figures concerning everything and everybody in the United Kingdom were issued in a statistical abstract published by the Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. Among the figures are:—

Population has increased from 27,391,000 in 1851 to 45,318,000 (exclusive of Irish Free State) in 1926.

Births (per 1,000 of pop.) decreased from 34.1 in 1871 to 18.2 in 1926.

Deaths (per 1,000 of pop.) decreased from 21.4 in 1871 to 11.9 in 1926.

Marriages (per 1,000 of pop.) decreased from 15.5 in 1871 to 14.1 in 1926.

Persons in receipt of Poor Law relief totalled 1,058,000 in 1881, against 1,691,000 in 1926.

\$6,791,000 was spent in poor relief in 1881, compared with \$17,923,000 in 1911, the last available return.

Imperial revenue increased from \$56,507,000 in 1851 to \$205,701,000 in 1926, while expenditure in 1851 was \$53,581,000 compared with \$242,395,000 two years ago.

Letters delivered per head of population totalled 13, compared with 69 in 1921, the last available return.

In 1880-82 there were 366 divorces; in 1926 there were 3,047.

The number of persons whose incomes exceeded \$100,000 totalled 68 in 1911-12 and 138 in 1925-26.

The number of estates exceeding \$3,000,000 liable to estate duty in 1912-13 was one only, in 1926-27 the total was three.

LORD TERRINGTON.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AND BAIL REFUSED.

At the City of London Guildhall Lord Terrington was committed for trial on 21 charges, involving \$60,000, of fraudulently converting to his own use money and securities entrusted to him as a solicitor by his clients. Bail was refused.

Lord Terrington read in a low voice the following statement:—

I plead not guilty and reserve my defence. I desire to take this opportunity of saying that my answer to the charges is largely to be found in the books and documents at present in the custody of the trustees.

During the proceedings in this court I have not had an opportunity of investigating the books in order to establish my innocence, but I am satisfied that given an adequate opportunity to examine those books and documents, I shall be able satisfactorily to refute the charges made against me.

Sir Louis Newton, the magistrate, said he could not grant bail. The defence had intimated that an application for bail would be made to a judge and he had instructed the court officials to facilitate that application.

He had received a letter from the medical officer at Brixton Prison stating that Lord Terrington's condition had improved considerably since he had been there.

LORD CARBERRY LOST.

Descent at Mitcham.

Mr. John Carberry, of Kenya Colony, who was Lord Carberry before he abandoned his title and became a naturalised American, lost his way in a thick cloud while flying his Moth aeroplane from Stag-lane Aerodrome to Croydon last month, and descended at Mitcham Common. He just missed the tops of two trees, but landed safely.

Half an hour later the airman again took off to continue his journey to Amsterdam with a passenger, who joined him at Croydon. He is on his way back. It is understood, to Kenya Colony, where it will be recalled, his wife was killed in an aeroplane accident in March.

Mr. Carberry flew over to England three weeks previously. Recently he bought a new Moth aeroplane to replace the one which was smashed in his wife's accident—one of three air machines owned by him, including a Fokker and a D.T. Roll-Boys biplane.

A case of smallpox was recently reported in the borough of Wandsworth.

You have
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—the Electricity

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for automatic
refrigeration

"Better—
always Better"



YES, Kelvinator goes right into your own refrigerator. It is connected to your electric lines, and then you have automatic refrigeration. You have more. You have Kelvinator—'better, always better'—the reliable pioneer that was a perfected system before others were even on the market.

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Reduced 25 %

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13, Queen's Road, C.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83, via San Francisco.
G\$440, G\$420, via Japan and Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
KOREA MARU (Calls at Keelung) .. Tuesday, 26th June.
SHINYO MARU .. Tuesday, 10th July.
SIBERIA MARU .. Tuesday, 24th July.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.

HARUNA MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.
KAMO MARU .. Saturday, 14th July.
KATORI MARU .. Saturday, 28th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.
AKI MARU .. Wednesday, 25th July.
MISHIMA MARU .. Wednesday, 22nd August.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
GENOA MARU .. Wednesday, 27th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.

GINYO MARU .. Thursday, 12th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Port.
KAMAKURA MARU .. Thursday, 12th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU .. Wednesday, 4th July.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
DURBAN MARU .. Tuesday, 10th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
RANGOON MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU .. Friday, 20th July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
ATSUTA MARU .. Tuesday, 26th June.

MATSUYE MARU .. Tuesday, 26th June.
TOTTORI MARU (Mojit direct) .. Sunday, 1st July.

†Cargo only.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ALTAI MARU .. Wednesday, 11th July.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

MANILA MARU .. Monday, 2nd July.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo. .. Wednesday, 4th July.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo. .. Sunday, 8th July.

PANAMA MARU .. Sunday, 8th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. .. Thursday, 5th July.

SHUNKO MARU .. Thursday, 5th July.
SEATTLE MARU .. Wednesday, 25th July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.

ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai) .. Monday, 2nd July.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.

BURMA MARU .. Friday, 6th July.
HONGKONG—Via Saigon.

HAIKONG—Via HONGKONG & PAKHOI.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

HAVANA MARU .. End of June.
JAPAN PORTS.

BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.
KEELING—Via SWATOW & AMOY. .. Sunday, 24th June Noon.

KISHU MARU .. Sunday, 1st July Noon.
HOZAN MARU .. Sunday, 1st July Noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY. .. Thursday, 28th June noon.

KOHOKU MARU .. Thursday, 28th June noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG. .. Saturday, 7th July.

BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.
For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD M.F.C.
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For PORTLAND via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

For MANILA, CEBU & DAVAO

All sailings subject to Change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Rail Overland Points in
the U.S.A., also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Philadelphia,
New York and Boston via Panama Intercoastal steamers.

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COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.
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Phone No. C. 4871.



SHIPPING SECTION.

FOR EMIGRANTS.

WHAT THE SHIPS MUST
CARRY.

SUITABLE MEDICAL STORES.

In his capacity as Emigrant Officer, the Harbour Master announces that certain articles must be carried by ships before his certificates will be granted to carry Asiatic emigrants. These articles come under the description of "suitable medicines and medical stores" of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient in quantity to supply the emigrants on board during the intended voyage.

The scale of medicines is divided into three lists of quantities, one for a ship carrying not more than 500 adult emigrants, one for from 501 to 1,199 adults, and the other for 1,200 adults or over.

Disinfectant.
Quantities of disinfectants are in two classes, namely, under 1,200 adults, and 1,200 adults or over, in the following quantities:—
Disinfectant to be approved of by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services: 15 gallons; 35 gallons. Chloride of lime: 42 lbs.; 60 lbs. Sulphur for fumigation: 18 lbs.; 25 lbs. Lint: 6 lbs.; 10 lbs. Absorbent cotton wool: 6 lbs.; 10 lbs.

Comforts.
There are thirty-two items under "instruments and appliances." A complete amputating case of instruments, a pocket catheter and a set of tracheotomy instruments have to be carried only when the ship has a surgeon.

One set of midwifery instruments has to be carried when 300 female passengers are on board. Quantities of medical comforts are fixed in the same manner as disinfectants, the respective quantities being:—

Condensed milk of approved quality: 20 half-lb. tins; 40 half-lb. tins. Brandy: 1 gallon; 2 gallons. Arrowroot: 7 lbs.; 14 lbs.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

INTERPRETATION OF JONES-WHITE SHIPPING LAW.

NEW TONNAGE.

Washington, Saturday.
The United States Shipping Board has given an interpretation of an important feature of the Jones-White Merchant Shipping law measure which received the President's signature a month ago. It authorised an extensive replacement programme for the Government Merchant Marine and provided more liberal terms for ocean mail contracts.

The Board is of opinion that in order to secure mail contracts under the terms of the law shipping companies must undertake to construct new tonnage and complete the first ship within three years.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

Operated for
U. S. Shipping Board
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

S.S. "WEST ISLIP" .. June 26
S.S. "WEST HENSHAW" July 14
For full information apply to—
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
1, EVERETT, Inc.

SHIP PROPULSION.

VARIOUS TYPES OF
MACHINERY.

LITTLE CHANGE.

"In view of the many modern developments, it is surprising that the main and auxiliary machinery used to propel vessels has with few exceptions seen little change in many years," said Mr. W. E. Thau, director of marine engineering of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., to the members of the Detroit engineering societies. "To date," continued Mr. Thau, "reciprocating steam engines with fire-tube, hand-fired boilers, jet condensers, air pumps, and steam auxiliaries have been used practically to the total exclusion of modern types of machinery. We find that modern machinery has been introduced on Great Lakes vessels to only a very restricted extent. Keen competition and great pressure for improved operation of ships has forced the introduction of modern machinery in practically all fields of the marine industry except the Great Lakes."

"Those who have followed marine engineering," said Mr. Thau, "broadly know very well that each of the several types of marine drives has its own particular field of application for which it is best suited. It is advisable for those advocating a particular type of marine drive to exercise considerable caution for the good reason that one improper application will do more harm to the future of that drive than a dozen perfect applications could counteract."

"On the basis of selecting boilers and auxiliaries of proportionate capacity, a 2,000-horsepower turbine, electric drive using water-tube boilers, mechanical stokers, surface condensers, air ejectors and electrically-driven engine-room auxiliaries would cost approximately \$12,000 more than a reciprocating steam engine drive using hand-fired Scotch boilers, jet condensers, the conventional air pump and steam engine room auxiliaries."

"The difference in the cost per year for coal while under way would be approximately \$4,400. On the basis of 15 per cent. carrying charge the additional investment would pay for itself in about three years. This figure does not take into account the saving in fuel for the port condition, which would amount to approximately one-third of that used by steam-driven engine-room auxiliaries and unloading equipment."

UPPER YANGTSE.

A.P.C.'S "TIENKWANG" FIRED UPON.

Wanhhsien, Saturday.
General Yang Sen has not returned to Wanhhsien but one of his generals has arrived as garrison commander. Bandits are reported to be active in Wanhhsien, two banks having been robbed. The Asiatic Petroleum Company's s.s. "Tienkwang" (British flag) has reported that she was fired on from Kueifu, which is about 100 miles above Ichang. The ship's complement returned the fire.—British Naval Wireless.

LIMERICK DOCK SCHEME.

Irish Ministry Refuses Sanction.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, has definitely declined to approve of the Limerick dock extension scheme and railway link, for financial reasons. In a communication to the harbour board, it is stated that, acting on an interim report from the Ports and Harbours Tribunal, it is not considered that the resources of the board are sufficient to finance the estimated cost of both schemes. This is a very great disappointment to the board, as well as to the corporation and the citizens generally, who were looking forward to both projects being undertaken immediately. A special meeting of the harbour board is to be held to consider the Ministry's attitude, which is regarded as a serious breach of faith.

Cheung Tai, mistress of a passenger boat, was charged, before Commander J. B. Newill, R.N., at the Marine Court on Saturday, with a breach of her licence by carrying cargo other than passengers' luggage. According to the police, a case of dried chickens, weighing about one cwt., was found on board when she was examined. A fine of \$5 was passed, or, in default, five days' hard labour.

MARINE COURT.

INDIAN GUARD
CONVICTED.

FIGHT ON "FATSHAN."

Accused of assaulting one another on board the s.s. "Fatshan" while in an intoxicated state, Kapoor Singh, Indian guard, appeared before Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., this morning at the Marine Court.

Owing to the departure of the s.s. "Fatshan" from the Colony, the complainant, Chan Yuk-lam was not present in court, the police prosecuting in his stead.

The defendant in pleading "guilty" stated that he was a little drunk at the time of the assault, adding that the complainant had started the quarrel. His Worship imposed sentence of 1 month's hard labour.

Ching Loi-tai (52) master of passenger boat B3449 of Hong Kong, was formally charged for committing a breach of his passenger licence by carrying cargo other than passengers, i.e., 1 sheet of iron and triangular bars. Lance Sergeant Bowers made the arrest yesterday afternoon. The accused pleaded "guilty" and was fined \$5, with the alternative of 5 days' hard labour.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B.I. s.s. "Tilawa" left Amoy for this port yesterday, and is due here this afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. "Mirzapore" left Shanghai for this port on Friday at 8 a.m. with the Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about 5 a.m.

The D. & Co. M.V. "Viminale" sailed from Dairen on June 17, and is due here to-morrow.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Shanghai on Friday at 4 p.m., left Shanghai on Saturday at noon, and is due at Hong Kong this afternoon. She leaves Hong Kong for Manila on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

The E. & A. s.s. "St. Albans" left Moji for this port on Saturday, and is due here on June 28 at about a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benary" from Leith, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines is due to arrive here on June 30.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" from Hong Kong on June 13 left Yokohama on June 21 at noon, and is due at Vancouver on June 30.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on Thursday, June 21, and is due here on July 9.

The s.s. "Tricolor" sailed from New York on June 8 and is due in Manila on July 19.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Benrackle" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 27.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Bedford" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 27.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Esquillo" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 29.

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UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

USE the Canadian Pacific Route to Europe and dispose of all the troublesome details that usually arise out of a 10,000 mile overseas journey.

When you travel Canadian Pacific there is only one transaction—the initial one between our agent and you. Your trip across the Pacific, across Canada, and across the Atlantic is made on Canadian Pacific ships and trains; your stopovers at Canadian Pacific hotels.

One ticket
One service
The utmost
in speed and
comfort.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
July 4th, 1928—At Noon.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR JUNE, 1928 (subject to change).
DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 2.00 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING" [1,068 tons—Capt. O. B. Wilks.] S.S. "TAI MING" [649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

MON. 25th SUN. 24th FRI. 29th

Regular Service of Fast, High Class River Steamers Having Good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloon. The s.s. "Tai Hing" is fitted with Wireless.

These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samshui, Shihing, Takshing & Dosing) and return to Hong Kong (via same Ports) every 5 or 6 days.

Fares for round trip (not including meals) \$20. Meals & Wines are to be obtained on board.

Hong Kong Arrivals and Departures from Ho On Wharf.

For Information apply to—
87, Connaught Road West, Phone: Central 893.

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"Sky-blue" in colour, these Cheques give travellers the fullest protection against the loss or theft of their travel funds. They are spendable and acceptable everywhere. For more than 36 years travellers the world over have found personal service and financial security thru their use.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 25th July.
S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 25th Aug.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA" via Suez Canal 13th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" via Suez Canal 16th August.
S.S. "CITY OF HALIFAX" via Suez Canal 9th Sept.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK & HAVANA AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "FORRESTER" via Suez Canal 20th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" 7th August.
Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Do, Fort Amalia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port-Nollat, Zanzibar Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
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MECHANICAL, AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of
Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS

Capable of Handling Ships Up
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Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
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P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
*MIRZAPORE	6,715	20th June	Straits & Bombay.
*NOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
*KHYBER	6,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
*RAWALPINDI	10,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KASHMIR	7,058	28th July	Miles, Liden, Awerp, Rdam & Hburg
*KASHMIR	9,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
*KUTUBPUR	6,534	14th Aug.	Straits & Bombay.
*RAJPUTANA	10,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*NADDERA	10,008	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

*Cargo only. *Calls Cosmbianca.
Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Rhodian Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,006	27th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	8,949	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALIMA	10,000	3rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKIWA	7,996	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

*ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
*ARAFURA	8,000	3rd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
*TANDA	9,056	31st Aug.	Melbourne.

*Calls Port. Holland and omits Sandakan.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to
Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu,
Kobe, Nagasaki, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement
offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

*NELLORE	8,853	3rd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TALMA	10,000	11th July	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*ARAFURA	8,000	10th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*KUTUBPUR	6,534	14th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
*TAKIWA	7,996	18th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
*ALIPURE	6,273	18th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
*RAJPUTANA	10,568	20th July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
*SANTHIA	7,754	28th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TANDA	9,056	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*TILAWA	10,006	8th Aug.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*NADDERA	10,008	17th Aug.	Shanghai.
*KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passages Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., HONG KONG. Agents.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "HELENE"	10,000	29th June	Via Suez Canal
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"	10,000	13th July	Via Suez Canal
S.S. "DARDANUS"	10,000	27th July	Via Suez Canal
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	10,000	10th Aug.	Via Suez Canal
S.S. "LYCAON"	10,000	24th Aug.	Via Suez Canal

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
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THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR
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AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
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FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "MIRZAPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails will
be despatched from this port on
or about TUESDAY, the 26th
June, 1928, at 5 p.m. taking
Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy,
France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at
Bombay into the Mail Steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles
and London.

Parcels will be received at this
Office until Noon, the day of
sailing. The contents and value of
all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply
to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th June, 1928.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A. & M. LINE

From U.S.A.

THE Steamship "CITY OF BEDFORD"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
by her are informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of Holt's
Wharf, whence delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after 27th June, 1928, will
be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 4th July,
1928, or they will not be recog-
nised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays, between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon,
within the Free Storage period of
One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 22nd June, 1928.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENVRAKIE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazar-
dous and/or extra hazardous Go-
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S. A. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. R. L.
Bridger, Mr. and Mrs. S. D.
Carothers, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Craig,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Creighton, Dr.
R. H. Crossfield, Surgeon Comdr.
F. E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. W. J. C.
Joughin, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. May,
Det. Sgt. D. C. MacDonald, the Rev.
and Mrs. O. W. McMillen, Mr. E. B.
Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nisbet,
Captain S. C. Renny, Mrs. R. R.
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T'au via S'hai & S'hai	.. KWAISANG ..	Wed., 4th June at Noon
T'au via S'hai & S'hai	.. HANGSANG ..	Sun., 8th July at Noon
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	.. FOKSANG ..	Fri., 6th July at 7 a.m.
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Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	.. KUTSANG ..	Wed., 20th July at 7 a.m.
Canton	.. KUMSANG ..	Tues., 28th June at 8 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	.. SUISANG ..	Tues., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
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ARRIVALS.

Passengers for Hong Kong on the
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Comdr. H. A. Barclay, Pay Comdr.
W. E. G. and Mrs. Burtenshaw, Mrs.
A. L. and the Misses P. M. and M. L.
Cowlshaw, Miss E. B. Callan, the
Misses M. and R. Creighton, Mr. M.
Caris Mrs. L. Compeyron, Mrs. I.
Gladstone, Able Seaman Harwood,
Mr. W. Kretschmar, Mr. S. P. Liu,
Mr. T. C. Liu, Mrs. G. E. and
Masters K. F. and G. E. Mole, Mrs.
Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. R.
McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Nash,
Mr. S. H. Tau, Mr. R. P. Whitman,
and Mr. B. Watts.

DEPARTURES.

First-class passengers for Hong
Kong on the "President Taft" from
Seattle, Kobe and Shanghai
were:—
Mr. L. P. Chow, Mr. M. Chen,
Mr. M. Look, Ell., Mr. Fan-wah
Zung, Mr. S. W. Hee, Mr. H. Koe,
Mr. H. C. Lee, Mr. H. C. Yuen, Mr.
Lo Sook-hi, Mr. G. Lynott, Mr. P. L.
Rodey, Mr. Tong N. Hung, Mr.
Voong Shu-hing, Mr. Woo Chu-tong,
Mr. K. P. Young, Mr. H. C. Yuen.

Passengers sailed from Hong
Kong on the P. and O. s.s.
"Ranpura" were:—Mrs. E. B.
Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. and Mas-
ter B. B. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs.
H. T. and Miss P. Batterton, Capt.
and Mrs. S. Master M. and Miss P.
Bell Smith, Mr. B. J. Black, Mrs.
S. A. and Miss E. R. Boulton, Mr.
and Mrs. R. Bridger, Mr. and Mrs.
S. D. and the Misses W. M. and K. J.
Carothers, Mr. Chin Yiu-fatt, Mrs.
D. Cox, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Craig,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W., the Misses M.
and R. and Masters W. R. and J.
Creighton, Dr. R. H. Crossfield,
Washington, Yesterday. — Major
C. A. Lutz, who was to have assumed
command of the United States
Air-Force in Managua, was flying
thither with Lieutenant H. T.
Busby when his three-engined
transport machine crashed at
Bowling Green, Virginia, and both
were killed. — Reuter's American
Service.

Madrid, Yesterday. — General
Primo de Rivera has sent a letter
to the Central Committee of the
Patriotic Union declaring that the
new Spanish Constitution will be
based on a single Chamber, in
which King, people and corpora-
tions will all command a number of
votes, about which a plebiscite will
be held. — Reuter.

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must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 9th prox-
or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be examin-
ed on the 29th inst. at 10 a.m. by
our surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
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Pres. Garfield July 25th 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson Sept. 9th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Polk July 1st 8 a.m. Pres. Adams July 15th 8 a.m.

Pres. McKinley July 3rd 6 p.m. Pres. Grant July 17th 6 p.m.

Pres. Jefferson July 7th 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln July 21st 6 p.m.

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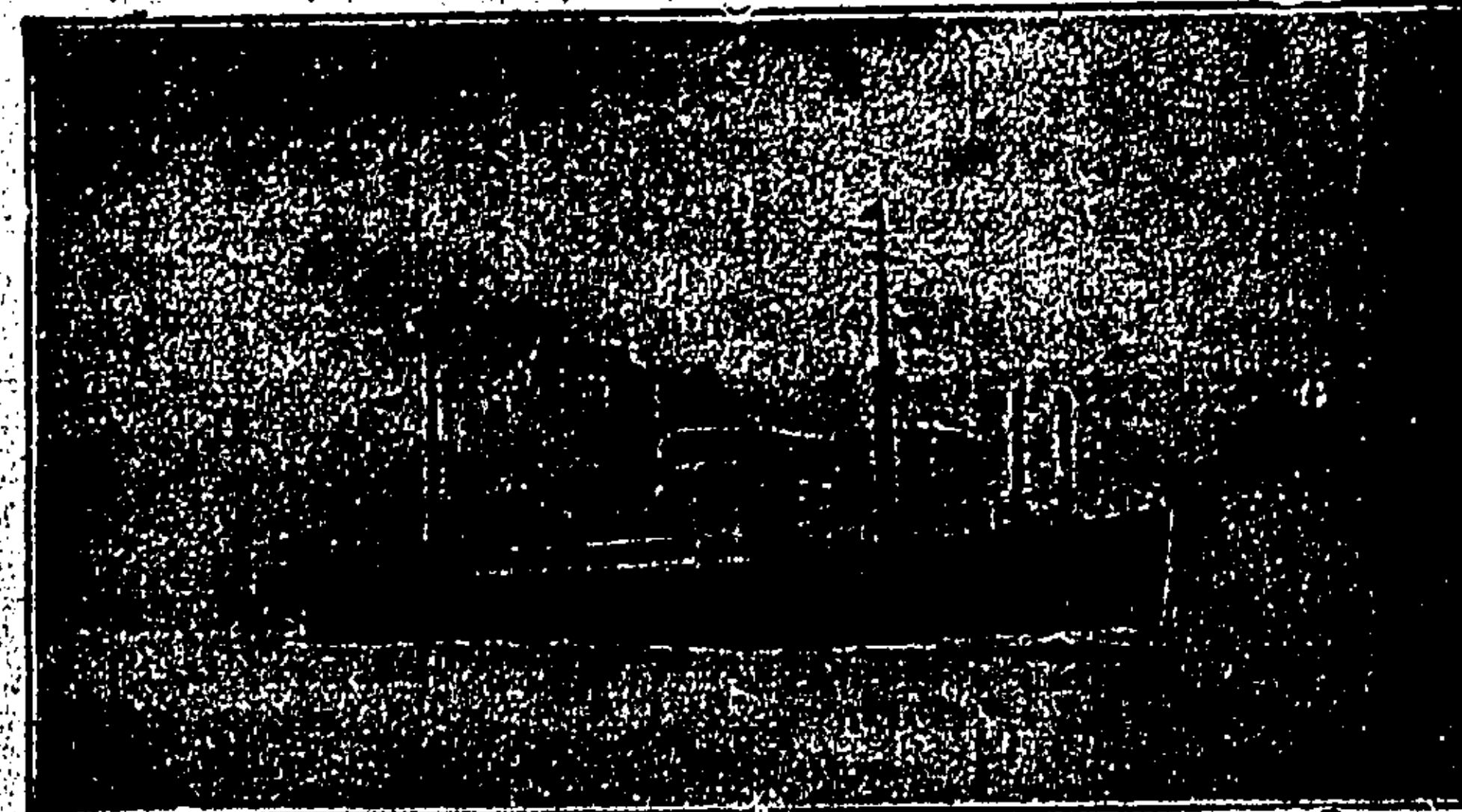
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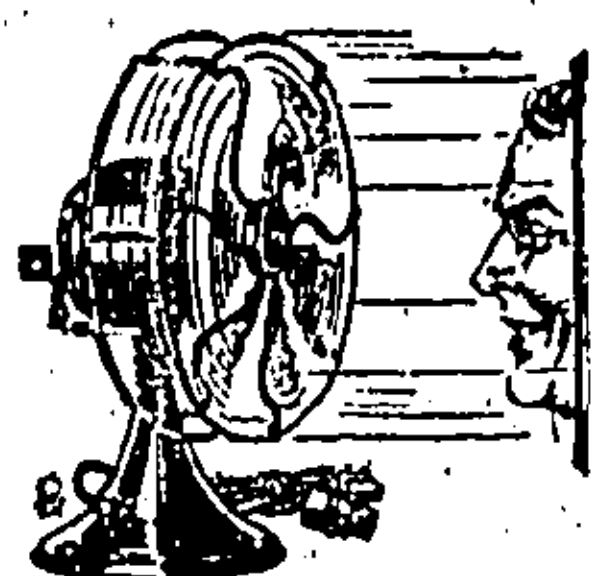
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Hong Kong, Monday, June 25, 1928.

THE TONGSHAN INCIDENT.

It was hardly to be expected that the Northern Army's retreat would be carried out without some incident occurring of a more or less serious nature. Soldiers in such circumstances, particularly when, as is the case in China, they are by no means conspicuous for discipline, are never inclined to be over-gentle when they wish to get their own way. And that often happens on such occasions. It was doubtless a bitter pill for the Fengtienese to trek homewards after all those many months in Chihli during which time they occasionally had good reason to believe that the realization of the ambition of their "lord and master," Chang Tso-lin, would inevitably lead to much improved conditions for his army, individually and collectively. At worst, they were, for the most part, probably having quite a pleasant time in Chihli and Shantung until Shansi's "Model Governor" definitely decided that his interests would be best served by throwing in his lot with the Southerners. That was virtually the beginning of the end so far as concerned the rosy hopes of the Fengtienese troops.

The news that has reached us since these warriors at last found it necessary to pack up and leave Peking has been of the scantiest but, as stated, it is very probable that in their trek north-eastwards they very literally made their presence felt. Tongshan, with its general prosperity caused by the flourishing and splendidly conducted coal mines owned by the Kailan Mining Administration, was sure to appeal like magnet to a mineral to soldiers, passing through it in re-

treat; and matters must have been made very much worse—certainly for the unfortunate inhabitants—by the fact that by the time Tongshan was reached a large number of the Northern Army seems to have been practically in a state of mutiny. The reports, so far, have been much too meagre to enable us to know precisely what happened. By the fact that the British authorities have found it necessary to despatch a battalion of infantry, fully equipped it would be observed, to guard the mines, it is evident that this valuable property must have been and probably continues to be seriously menaced. One of the Reuter telegrams states that disorderly soldiers—30,000 are mentioned—demanded \$100,000 from the local Chamber of Commerce, and threatened, in the event of refusal, to destroy the mines. Evidently the Chamber very wisely concluded that discretion would be the better part of valour, and paid up.

It is, however, deplorable that such menaces had to be complied with; and they certainly would not have been successful had foreign soldiers been at hand. It is, unfortunately, that the American infantry which until recently were in Tongshan or its vicinity were withdrawn some little time ago, and it seems equally regrettable that, in the circumstances and particularly in view of the fact that the lives of the many foreigners at Tongshan and the considerable amount of foreign property there were almost certain to be jeopardised, that every precaution was not taken to guard against such an eventuality as has happened. Tongshan should not have been left without foreign troops when once it was known that the Fengtienese intended to evacuate Peking. The result has been that \$1,000,000 have had to be handed over to the marauders, and it is not yet known what happened before that regrettable step had to be taken. Very probably both foreign life and property were very much at the mercy of the hordes of desperadoes, who seem to have been permitted by their officers to do just as they pleased. The whole affair makes very unpleasant reading matter for foreigners in the Far East as elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that adequate redress will be insisted upon at the earliest possible time.

The K.F.C. dance takes place on Saturday, June 30. All members and their friends are cordially invited.

Cheung Chiu, a truck coolie, who was run over by a motor car last week-end, died in the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

A motor bus suddenly caught fire last night at the Star Ferry Kowloon Wharf. Fortunately, no one was hurt and the fire was promptly put out.

While painting the front wall of No. 49, Des Voeux-road Central, a man accidentally fell from a ladder. He sustained injuries that necessitated his removal to hospital.

A Chinese named Tang For, 19 years of age and living at Ma Wai village, was drowned when attempting to cross a bridge. His body was removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

A Spanish leather wallet, stamped "Cutea," was reported to the police as stolen yesterday evening from one of the cubicles, in the match on the North Point bathing beach.

A Chinese passenger jumped overboard of the s.s. "Kinsan" on the morning of June 23, when the vessel was en route to Canton. The would-be suicide was, however, dragged out of the water and taken on to Canton.

A small fire broke out at 11.20 a.m. yesterday, on the roof of the Wing Hing Hong Godown, at Connaught-road West. It is believed that the tar stored on the roof caught fire. It was extinguished before the fire brigade arrived.

Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd. announce that the new twin screw motor vessel, "Greystoke Castle," is expected here to-morrow. On Wednesday Capt. R. L. Hughes will be at home on board from 4 p.m. to receive friends of the Company.

For trafficking 13 taels of opium, a ticket collector of the Yau-mat ferry was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. The defendant, who admitted the charge, was fined \$1,000 or, in default, 4 months' hard labour.

The police have received a report from the occupants of No. 19, Old Bailey, ground floor, that some time between 3 and 6 a.m., yesterday, a thief entered the premises and stole two platinum wrist watches and a quantity of clothing, worth \$142.

Chan Kin, a coolie working with the Dairy Farm at Wyndham-street, reported that at 4 p.m. on June 23, a man named Lam Wei obtained \$11 from him under the pretence that a relative of complainant's had died and that money was needed to buy a coffin.

Lo Kan, 30 years of age, a widow, who resides in an unnumbered matchbox at Lung Chow Chang, is suffering from a cut wound on the head, the eyebrow and on the right cheek, reported to have been inflicted by a Chinese who tried to force her to join a society.

Sounding four blasts on her siren as she entered the harbour on Saturday night, the s.s. "Fatsan" caused quite a sensation on the waterfront, as four blasts are recognised as a signal for assistance. A police launch immediately put off to the river boat. When officers boarded the "Fatsan," it was found that the cause of the alarm was that one of the Indian guards was understood to have been giving trouble while under the influence of liquor. He was taken ashore in the police launch.

WALKING EXPEDITION.

Charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, with trespassing on military grounds at Lyemoon, a Chinese, offered the explanation that he was on a walking expedition to Macao and had lost his way! When the police went to the barracks, following a summons by the military authorities, they found the accused locked up in the cook's room. It was alleged that while there the accused had stolen \$2 from the pocket of the cook's coat. For trespassing, the accused was fined \$5 or seven days, while for stealing the \$2 from the cook, he was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

When a young Chinese was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy, with climbing to the first floor verandah of No. 51, Water-street at 1.30 in the morning for an unlawful purpose, he said that being in poor circumstances, on account of his unemployment, and not having clothing suitable for the hot weather, he had climbed to the verandah with the view of hanging himself to a white suit which was hanging out to dry. The Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

TROUBLE IN NORTH.

DEFEATED HORDES MENACE THE MINES.

WEEK-END DEVELOPMENTS.

Tientsin, Saturday.
It is believed that 400 men of the East Yorkshire Regiment now in Tientsin are also going to Tongshan.—Reuter.

Northerners' Threat.

Tongshan, Saturday.

The situation has become worse by reason of the actions of General Chang Tsung-chang's representative, who has threatened to give the area over to his troops if an indemnity is not paid him by the Chinese merchants.

Chinese armoured trains are reported to be patrolling in the Lutai, Tongshan and Kuyeh areas.

It is possible that a Nationalist attack will be directed towards Tongshan and Lanchow.—British Naval Wireless.

Situation Easier.

Tientsin, Saturday.

The situation in Tongshan is slightly easier in view of the payment by the Chamber of Commerce but it is still regarded as serious and full of possibilities.

It transpires that the ultimatum from the Shantung horde gave the Chamber of Commerce no option, in view of the impossibility of rushing a protective force to the scene, and the attitude of the soldiery.

Last night the situation was tense owing to a squabble between the soldiery regarding a division of the spoils and it is reported that an armed guard was placed on the money throughout the night. It is also said that a new demand will be made to-day.

The next crisis will be the feeding of the residents in view of the difficulty of transport and in view of the fact that the vicinity is saddled with so many troops.

Foreigners in the district number about fifty, the majority of them being British. The women and children evacuated to Chinwangtao early in June and the American force was withdrawn at the same time to Tientsin.

Rumours of looting in the district have not been confirmed, but it is regarded as most likely that looting has taken place. The foreign authorities have already wired to General Chang Tsung-chang placing on him entire responsibility for any incidents at Tongshan.—Reuter.

British Protection.

Peking, Yesterday.

Reuter has been authoritatively informed that it has been decided to despatch British troops to Tongshan immediately for the protection of the lives and property of British and foreign employees of the Kailan Mining Administration. This measure, which it had been hoped to avoid, has now been forced on the British authorities by the action of the senior officer of the Northern forces in demanding money from the Tongshan Chamber of Commerce under pain of turning loose his soldiers on the town. As soon as the menace to life and property is over, the British troops will immediately withdraw.—Reuter.

Tientsin, Yesterday.
The situation in Tongshan is quieter. The Beds and Herts. Regt. arrived this afternoon from Weihaiwei.—Reuter.

The Nationalists.

Peking, Yesterday.

The vernacular papers state that General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi intends shortly to return to Taiyuanfu "for a rest." Many are of the opinion that he is disappointed because the Nanking Government has not recognised his appointments to various posts, but has put in its own nominees. The delegate of the Sinkiang tapan, Yang Tseng-hsin, after a long stay in Nanking is leaving for Sinkiang. It is expected that the Nationalist flag will shortly be hoisted at Sinkiang.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek left for Nanking on Friday night.—Reuter.

[Earlier developments are reported on page 3.]

HOW HE FOUND THE CHICKENS.

When a Chinese, who admitted to Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy on Saturday with the unlawful possession of five chickens, he said that when he awoke after sleeping the night on the reclamation at Praya East, he found the chickens in a basket close to his sleeping place. As there was no one in the vicinity to claim the chickens, he took possession of them. Sentence of 14 days' hard labour was passed.

In Carlisle's historical pageant, railwaymen will be the Roman soldiers, and men of the Border Regiment the Picts.

MUSICALE.

MRS SUITER AND HER PUPILS.

A SIMPLE PROGRAMME.

Those who were fortunate enough to be there—and admission was by invitation only—thoroughly enjoyed the very successful musicale given by Mrs. M. Suiter of No. 81, Ashley-road, Kowloon, and her pupils on Thursday afternoon.

A very simple programme was presented as follows:

Humoresque: Dvorak — B. Woods.
Simple Duet—C. Salter.
A.B.C. Melody and Duet—D. Tolan.
Love's Sweet Longing: C. B. Clarke—B. Pestonji.
Minuet and Duet—J. Paterson.
An Indian Love Call: Rimsky-Korsakov—L. Tolan.
Study: Heller—B. Bickford.
Minuet in G: L. van Beethoven—J. Paterson.
Valse (E. Minor): F. Chopin—B. Woods.
Farewell to the Piano: L. van Beethoven—K. Chester.
2nd Valse: B. Godard—B. Pestonji.
Rondo in A: Mozart—B. Bickford.
2nd Mazurka: B. Godard—L. Tolan.
Gipsy Rondo—B. Woods.
Simple Duet—T. Suiter.
Jonquills—E. Wood.

A MERRY EVENING.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CLUB.

"THE SPARKLERS."

A varied and well balanced programme of entertainment was presented at St. Patrick's Catholic Club, Garden-rd., on Saturday night by a troupe of local amateur artists who go under the appropriate name of "The Sparklers." On account of the uncertain weather, the attendance was not so good as it might have been.

The programme opened with the swinging, cheery chorus "Come to the Show" by the entire troupe, and then followed numerous items, all of a high order seldom seen among amateurs, and each one a regular "taker" with the audience.

In a programme packed full of good things, it is not an easy task to pick any particular turn for special mention, but what seemed to "go down" best were the fine duet "Dawn of to-morrow" by Mrs. Bowles and Mr. Wilkinson, the concertina solos by Mr. Potts, who "gave the lie" to the application of the "wheezy gadget," which one so often hears applied to that much abused instrument, and the very fine bayonet swinging display by Mr. Bowles.

Humorous Side.

The humorous side of the programme was in the capable hands of several versatile members of the troupe—Messrs. Sculthorpe and Tomkins—who presented a comic duet "Oh Sarah," and later appeared as the screamingly funny "Horace and Maurice," Mr. Docherty in his comic song "Oh, I do 'ave a Horrible Time," and a humorous monologue "The wreck of the good ship 'Gluepot,'" by Mr. Bowles.

"Oh, Doris!"

Besides the opening chorus, three other acceptable concerted items were presented by the troupe. These were "Drive Your Troubles Away," "Oh, Doris, where do you live," and the finale "Good night." The troupe also gave fine support to Messrs. Sculthorpe and Goater in their concerted "Meanderin'" which made a "hit" with the audience.

Two excellent solos were presented by Messrs. Goater and Wilkinson, the former sang "Just Once Again," and the latter "Sampan." They both are possessors of pleasing voices which they know how to use to the best advantage.

Mention must be made of the original pugilistic sketch by Messrs. Sculthorpe, Bowles, Goater and Wilkinson, in which the "Duke of Hong Kong" and "Cherry Blossom," the Battling Wonder, were the "game cocks."

Fine features of the entertainment were the pretty sceneries on the stage and the clever lighting effects, all of which were in the capable hands of "Captain" Thirlwell, who stage-managed the "show" with quite a professional touch.

No report of a St. Patrick's concert can be complete without a mention of the breezy door attendants, "Chris" Columbus and his chum, "Punkie" Martin, who were again "on the job," trying to "do" everybody who came in their clutches, in spite of which they are quite likeable chaps.

A seaplane slipway is to be constructed at Kowloon City and reclamation work is to be put in hand at the Kai Tak Air Port in Kowloon City.

TELL-TALE SKIRT.

A BURGLAR'S HAUL IN COURT.

NIGHT ARREST BY CHINESE.

On Wednesday night a burglary was committed in a flat at No. 17, Hollywood-road, when the thief got away with some property which included a pink embroidered brocade skirt trimmed with silver tassels, of the kind worn by Chinese ladies on ceremonial occasions.

At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Wun Pao-chu, who lives on the first floor of No. 9, Old Bailey, was returning home when he observed a Chinese man behaving in a suspicious manner in the doorway of No. 5, Old Bailey. Mr. Wun seized the man and, on searching him, found a pink embroidered brocade skirt trimmed with silver tassels tied to the suspect's waist, and kept in place by the man's girdle.

Mr. Wun then examined the place where the suspect was caught, and found stuck between the double door of No. 5, Old Bailey a curved length of stout wire, fixed to a point at one end and looped at the other.

Larceny Squad at Work.

Mr. Wun immediately raised the alarm and held on to his captive until the police arrived and took the man into custody.

Later on Thursday morning, the victims of the Hollywood-road burglary went to Police Headquarters and reported their loss. Amongst the property reported as missing was mentioned the skirt described.

The mind of Detective Sergeant Flattery, in charge of the "Larceny Squad," immediately went back to the skirt of similar description which was brought in earlier in the morning together with the would-be Old Bailey burglar. That skirt had puzzled the investigators, as the people living at No. 5, Old Bailey had denied that the skirt was their property, whilst the prisoner had given the vague information that he had picked the skirt up in the streets.

Five Charges.

Realising immediately that there was a possibility that the man in custody had been responsible for the Hollywood-road burglary, and that the skirt might be the connecting link, Sergeant Flattery produced the skirt found on the prisoner by Mr. Wun, and showed it to the victims of the Hollywood-road burglary, who immediately identified it.

The result was that the prisoner was faced with five charges, as follows:—

- (1) burglary at No. 17, Hollywood-road;
- (2) larceny of the skirt;
- (3) receiving stolen property;
- (4) attempted burglary at No. 5, Old Bailey; and
- (5) unlawful possession of the wire, an implement which could be used for an unlawful purpose.

The case was heard by Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, when evidence of finding the accused in the doorway of No. 5, Old Bailey was given by Mr. Wun, whilst two Chinese women from No. 17, Hollywood-road identified the skirt (produced in Court) found on the accused as part of the booty carried away by a burglar who entered their flat on Wednesday night.

His Best Explanation.

The accused denied that he had broken into No. 17, Hollywood-road, and said that he picked the skirt up in a side street off Calne-road at 4 p.m. on Wednesday. He also denied that he had attempted to break into No. 5, Old Bailey. Explaining his presence in the doorway of the house, accused said that he had gone there to examine the skirt by the light of the electric lamp which was burning in the doorway.

Referring to the wire found by Mr. Wun stuck between the double doors, the accused said that he did not know how the wire came to be there. It certainly had never been in his possession. The Magistrate remarked that the accused's claim that he had picked the skirt up in the street was nonsense, and asked the prisoner if his explanation of his presence in the doorway of No. 5, Old Bailey, was the best excuse that he could think of—that he was examining the skirt twelve hours after he was supposed to have picked it up.

Accused replied that it was.

Mr. Wun Commended.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of burglary at No. 17, Hollywood-road, and attempted burglary at No. 5, Old Bailey, and passed sentence of three months' hard labour on each charge, the terms to run consecutively.

The alternative charges of larceny of the skirt and receiving stolen property were not proceeded with. With regard to the charge of possession of the wire for an unlawful purpose, as Mr. Wun had stated in the witness box that he did not actually see

WINCH TROUBLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

put into a new book with his name written on it for the purpose of his claim. Mr. Lo said that the binding of the book was curious, and it contained thirteen pages.

This the plaintiff indignantly denied. He invited Mr. Lo to buy a new delivery book and examine the binding and also see for himself if it were not a fact that all delivery books contain thirteen pages.

In the course of further examination, the plaintiff admitted that he had billed the defendants for the winch in the name of the Wing Tai firm. He said that at the time the Wing Tai firm was in existence, and as he was the Wing Tai firm, he did not see why he should not use that name.

WHY HE CLOSED.

Further questioned by Mr. Lo, plaintiff admitted that he closed the Wing Tai firm because he had used its chop to guarantee a man who is now dead.

Mr. Lo: The firm was heavily involved and had to close?—Yes.

And Tang Ling conveniently disappeared to avoid liabilities?—No, I still use that name sometimes.

Plaintiff also admitted that the Kwong Chi firm had obtained judgment against the Wing Tai firm and Tang Ling for \$1,020 and costs and tax amounting to \$131.

Mr. Lo: That has not been satisfied?

Mr. Russ said that he did not see how all this had any bearing on the case. The fact that the plaintiff was hard up was no reason for the defendants to avoid meeting their own liabilities.

Mr. Lo said that what he wished to show was that the plaintiff had been a fraud all along, and explained that the winch which was sold to the defendants had been used by the plaintiff as security for a loan.

WINCH DELIVERED.

Mr. Russ said that the winch had been delivered to the defendants and if they wanted to use it they must pay for it. He did not see how they were concerned with what was done with the winch before it came into their possession.

The defendants, he said, against whom judgment by default had been given at a previous hearing of the plaintiff's claim had had that set aside, and now came to Court and made allegations to avoid meeting their liabilities.

Mr. Lo said that the defendants were only trying to show that the plaintiff was trying to get hold of money to which he was not entitled and should go to the creditors of the Wing Tai firm.

His Lordship was understood to remark that that was beside the point, as the plaintiff had frankly stated that his alias was Tang Ling, and that he had traded as the Wing Tai firm.

The case was adjourned until the afternoon.

MOTHER'S JEALOUSY SUICIDE RATHER THAN SEE SON MARRIED.

A verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind was recorded by Sir Walter Schroder at Hampstead, N.W., at an inquest on Mrs. Flora Wilhelmina Giles, aged 64, a widow, of Netherall-gardens, Hampstead, who swallowed 35 sleeping draught tablets.

Her son, Gilbert Giles, said that he had lived with his mother for 3 years. She was very upset because he was to be married in July.

At times she was broken-hearted and at others angry with him. He offered to live with her, but she said it was an insult. She told him she was jealous and that she would neither be without him nor share him.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that death was due to corn following narcotic poisoning.

TOO MANY CLERGY.

ARCHDEACON WANTS FEWER CHURCHES.

The Archdeacon of Surrey (the Ven. L. E. Blackburne), addressing the Guildford Rural Deanery Conference on the religious needs of British people abroad, said that 250 more clergy were wanted overseas, and it was foolish for anyone at home to say that they could not be spared.

"I say deliberately," he added, "that in my judgment we should be all the better and stronger in England if we had fewer churches, fewer clergymen, and fewer services in very many cases."

the accused manipulating the wire when he approached him, Mr. Lindsell decided to give the accused the benefit of the doubt. After the case his Worship commended Mr. Wun for his action in seizing the accused and holding on to him until the arrival of the police.

A ROYAL HOOLIGAN.

STORY OF CHRISTIAN VII. OF DENMARK.

COURT PROFLIGACY.

The profligacy of the Courts of eighteenth-century Europe is proverbial. Yet not even George II., not even Catherine the Great—nor William of Baden, so aptly dubbed "The Sultan of Karlsruhe"—nor the Saxon Augustus the Strong, with his two hundred "ladies-in-waiting" and his three hundred and fifty illegitimate children—nor even Louis XV. at gilded Versailles—plunged into such dizzy depths of folly as Mr. P. Norr depicts in "The Court of Christian VII. of Denmark" (Hurst and Blackett, 18s.). The Danish Court out-Heroded its dissolute contemporaries, and what a picture it presents! A pigmy King, driven half-wit by dissipation; a girl-queen, driven mad by her husband's folly; behind them the sinister shadow of the upstart Minister Struensee (the very counterpart of Feuchtwanger's Jew Suss), a tyrant beloved by the Queen, feared by the King, hated by the mob; the end—Tragedy.

A Cruel Training.

The education of Christian VII. has been described as the most revolting in history. From childhood he was treated with cruelty, flogged by his tutor until he had fists, pinched and kicked in church to keep his attention from flagging, beaten unmercifully if he could not repeat the sermon afterwards; whilst from his undesirable associates he learned little but the lore of licentiousness and a thirst for dissipation. When barely seventeen he was proclaimed King, thus passing straight from schoolroom and birch-rod to throne and sceptre.

The fruits of his training became immediately apparent, for, freed from restraint, Christian emerged as leader of a riotous gang who terrorised the citizens of Copenhagen. He and his cronies "visited houses of ill-repute and got drunk in the lowest beer-houses, attacked everybody within reach in the streets, watchmen and civilians, and frequently got the worst of it. On many occasions the King was arrested by watchmen who failed to penetrate the young autocrat's disguise, and in consequence the Director of Police became so nervous that he issued orders not to arrest anybody at all in future for participating in street fights."

Court Pleasantries.

This career of vice outside the palace walls was bad enough; even more compromising were the King's "practical jokes" at Court:—

An elderly bishop, leaving the audience chamber one day, received a large lump of cake at the back of his head and smilingly acknowledged receipt of this insult to his cloth; a very high-born lady got her cup of hot tea knocked full in her face as she was drinking it at one of the King's receptions; a foreign Minister, leaving the Palace after a solemn audience, had his immaculate Court dress ruined by a goblet of wine which the King, with unerring aim, threw at him from one of the windows.

The obvious curb for such conduct, thought the Ministers, was marriage. For bride, choice fell upon Caroline Matilda, the fifteen-year-old sister of George III. She was rushed to Copenhagen. For a while this remedy appeared successful, for Christian conceived a violent passion for his child-wife, and the royal orgies were suspended. Unfortunately, however, the Queen had been entrusted to a lady-in-waiting, Mme. von Plessen, whose advice proved fatal. She counselled the Queen to fire Christian's ardour by repelling his advances, repelling but slowly. The King waxed furious at this treatment. Avenging himself upon Mme. von Plessen by driving her out of Copenhagen in a sledge and tipping her into a snow-drift, he plunged again into a riot of debauchery.

Catherine-of-the-Galters.

Into his old gang of rakes he now enlisted a notorious cocotte nicknamed Catherine-of-the-Galters on account of her former employment in the garter-making trade. "The King and Catherine, at the head of their gang, 'cleared out' dozens of houses whose inmates had ventured to make remarks about Catherine's behaviour. Windows and doors were smashed, furniture buried in the streets, and the women unmercifully beaten; but their cries for help were politely ignored by the police, who had strict orders not to interfere with the King's amusements."

On such occasions Christian was, of course, hopelessly drunk, and usually came direct from Gatter-Catherine's house, where he now spent the best part of his time.

Ministers were distracted, the Queen in tears. As cure, a foreign tour was arranged. In London, Christian was received enthusiastically. Festes were organised in his honour, but from these he would slip away, disguised as a sailor, to the pot-houses of St. Giles. Horace Walpole has bequeathed a glimpse of the royal Dame: "He is as diminutive as if he came out of a kernel in the Fairy Tale. He is not ill-made, nor weakly made."

\$100,000 FILM DEAL.

U.S. BUYS 12 MORE BRITISH PICTURES.

A CHANGED INDUSTRY.

A big deal for the distribution throughout the United States of the whole 1927 output of films produced at the Elstree, Hertfordshire, studios by British International Pictures, Ltd., was recently completed.

The films—twelve—concerned include "The Ring," "Poppies of Flanders," "The Farmer's Wife," "Tommy Atkins," "Moulin Rouge," "Champagne," and "Tessa," and have been acquired for the United States by Mr. J. D. Williams's concern, United Motion Picture Producers, for \$100,000 cash on account of percentage on bookings.

As British International's film "A Little Bit of Fluff" has already brought in £50,000 on account of American bookings, from Metro-Gladwyn Mayer, this one firm receives \$150,000 for the American market on 13 films alone.

This deal is but one of many far-reaching events which have, since the introduction of the Cinematograph Films Act last year, entirely changed the whole British film industry.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

An exhilarating comedy featuring the popular British boxer-star Reginald Denny, in the chief role of "Good Morning Judge," is being screened at the Queen's Theatre, as the big attraction until Wednesday.

To be near the girl he loves Reginald poses "as a criminal and the complications and amusing situations which set in grip the interest of the audience. The picture is quite up to the standard of Denny's previous comedies. It features Mary Nolan as heroine, while Otis Harlan, playing as Jerry, is one of the main characters contributing to the fun of the piece. Other noted players are included in a strong cast.

Added to the chief attraction of "Good Morning Judge" is a splendid reel of "Local News" showing among other features the Dragon Boat race. The opening of the Hong Kong Baseball League is also splendidly pictured.

Splendid Dancing. Judging by the round of applause which greeted each item of a splendid and varied entertainment, Cherie Valentine and Tomasa Birdwell have both made a tremendous "hit" with the Hong Kong public. They were deservedly applauded for their six items, opening their programme with "Peacock Dance" (Miss C. Valentine).

Modern and classical dances were all well performed. Special mention must be made of the "Vision of Salome," "Fiesta Espanol" and "The Black Bottom." Dancing only at the 9.20 performance, a complete change of programme will be made on Wednesday.

"MILLIONAIRES."

At the World Theatre "Millionaires" is being screened until to-morrow at the 5.15 and 9.20 performances only.

The story deals with the astounding climb "to social heights" of a tailor, and the amusing situations created at a dinner party. George Sydney plays the part of the tailor, with Louis Fazendar and Vera Gordon supporting.

Vicar: "And how old are you, my little man?"
Jack: "I am five at home, six at school, and three on the tram."

though so small; and, though his face is pale and delicate, it is not at all ugly. He struts in the circle like a cock-sparrow and does the honours very civilly. The mob adore and huzzas him, and so they did at the first instant. They now begin to know why, for he flings money to them out of the window."

Nemesis.

Debauchery begat insanity. Upon the scene then entered Struensee, a clever but dissolute German doctor, who soon over-awed the insane King, made the Queen his mistress, and became the real autocrat of Denmark. His oppressive measures and his open liaison with the Queen infuriated both nobles and commons. A palace revolution organised by a motley crew of conspirators—a frightened and timid old woman, a decrepit princeling of seventeen, a royal tutor, two international swindlers and spies of the blackest type, a wine merchant, and two elderly officers—triumphed. Struensee and the Queen were arrested in their bedrooms; he was executed, she exiled for life, whilst the idiot-king was left to cack, out thirty-six more years as nominal ruler of the realm.

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Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day — Queen's Theatre; "Good Morning Judge," at 9.20 p.m. the juvenile dancers, Cherie Valentine and Tomasa Birdwell.

To-day — Star Theatre; "On Ze Boulevard."

To-day — World Theatre; "Millionaires."

June 27-30—Queen's Theatre; "Twelve Miles Out."

June 26-27—World Theatre; "Exit Smiling."

June 26-27—Star Theatre; "A Woman's Woman."

June 28-30—World Theatre; "The Beloved Rogue."

June 23-30—Star Theatre; "The Canadian."

June 30—Kowloon Football Club dance, 9 p.m. to midnight.

Lammerts Auctions.

June 26—At 7, Knutsford-terrace, Kimberley-rd., Kowloon, household furniture, 11 a.m.

June 27—At 2, Torres-bldg., Kimberley-rd., Kowloon, household furniture, 11 a.m.

June 28—At 60, Nathan-rd., Kowloon, the goods and chattels of the Imperial Café, 11 a.m.

June 30—At Sales Room, Duddell-st., Steam Launch "Crane," noon.

Meetings.

To-day — The Annual General Meeting of the H.K. Polo Club at the Club Pavilion (weather permitting) at 5.30 p.m.

June 26—Theosophical Society annual election meeting, 6 p.m.

June 27—General Meeting of Hong Kong Philharmonic Society at Messrs. Jardine's Board Room, 5.30 p.m.

June 28—Annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society, in Messrs. Jardine's board room, 5.30 p.m.

June 28—Confirmatory meeting of Wm. Powell, Ltd., 12.15 p.m.

July 14—Meeting of Creditors of the Yuen Un Company, Ltd., at 6, Des Voeux-road, C.H., noon.

All the fourteen seats were occupied by women in an air liner which arrived at Croydon from Paris the other day.

NOTICE.

HONG KONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held on THURSDAY, 28th June, at 5.30 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

All Ladies and Gentlemen interested in Horticulture, whether members of the Society or not, are cordially invited to attend.

AGENDA.

1. To receive and pass the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts.
2. To elect Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
3. Any other business.

A. H. PLUMMER, A.T.S.E., Joint Hon. Secretaries, Hong Kong, 25th June, 1928.

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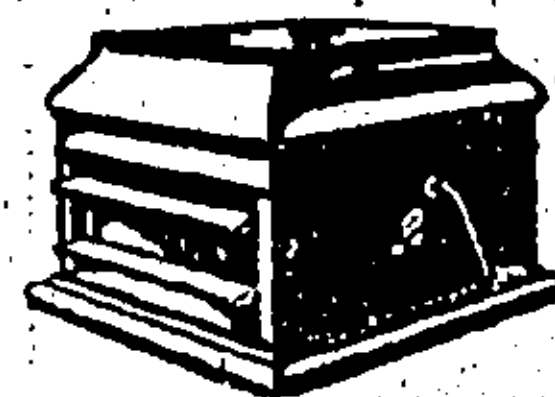


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CROMWELL.

LORD PROTECTOR IN A NEW
LIGHT.

(By Herbert Vivian.)

This article has been compiled
from papers in Continental
archives by the well-known his-
torian.

Elizabeth Bouchier, Cromwell's
wife, had been attracted in the first
instance by Oliver's ambitious tem-
per, and all the wooing had been on
her side. In his youthful inter-
course with rustic maidens in the
Fens he had been wont, as Heath
tells, to "ravish a kiss of some low-
der satisfaction from them,"
and he must have felt like
a fish out of water when
when found himself in a City



Cyrus Locher, Commerce Di-
rector of Ohio, who has been ap-
pointed by Governor Donahoe to
fill the place left vacant by the
death of Senator Frank B. Willis.
Mr. Locher is a Democrat.

furrier's parlour. So the furrier's
daughter had smoothed every ad-
vance, and taken advantage of his
love for money to hint at a good
dowry.

She had no success in keeping
him from wine and women friends
when they settled at Huntingdon,
but she usually had her way in
other matters through her superior
craft. A foreign historian,
Nicholas Comnenae Pappadopoulos,
in "Historia Gymnasil Patavina,"
says he owed his "throne" to his
wife, "always governing by or
through her," and he profited more
than once by his complacency in
her intrigues.

Missed by the Historians.
An instance occurred in 1632,
when he attempted to go and fight
for Gustavus Adolphus. It is odd
how that journey has escaped the
historians. By pure coincidence,
Carlyle wrote of this period apropos
de bottles. "While Oliver Cromwell
walked peacefully intent on cattle-
husbandry that winter day on the
grassy banks of the Ouse at St.
Ives, Gustavus Adolphus, shot
through the back, was sinking from
his horse in the battle-storm far
off." As a matter of fact, while
Gustavus Adolphus was falling,
Cromwell had already reached The
Hague on his way to the front.
Gregorio Leti, the author of an
Italian Life of Cromwell in 1694, is
the only person to tell us it.

He provides an historical scoop.
Far from being "intent on cattle-
husbandry," at this period of his
life Cromwell was wondering whe-
ther to go and seek his fortunes in
New England. This black Ouse
was really beyond endurance!
Melancholia and hypochondriasis
were his portien. Wild dreams,
visions, voices, had already begun
to haunt his dark and distracted
mind.

Poverty and Anxiety.

The pinch of poverty troubled
him; too, and another anxiety spur-
red on his desire to depart. "This
great fecundity of his wife," says
blunt Leti, "was far from pleas-
ing him, for he foresaw that he
would soon have more children
than he could afford to bring up."
Consider the ceaseless sprouting of
his olive-branches—Robert in Oc-
tober, 1621; Oliver in February,
1623; Bridget in August, 1624;
Richard in October, 1626; Henry in
January, 1628; Elizabeth in July,
1629; and another now expected.
America offered attractions and a
possibility of fortune, but it would
have meant taking the furrier's
daughter with all their children,
past, present and prospective. So
he jumped at her suggestion that
he should set out for the Thirty
Years' War.

He even welcomed her proposal
to come up to London to speed him
on his way, all the more as she
thought she might be able to help
him with an introduction to the
Prince of Orange.

At this time John Williams,
Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of
Westminster, was a man of great
weight, not only enjoying favour at

Court as Lord Keeper, but retain-
ing that of the masses by his Pro-
testant views. Now, Mrs. Cromwell
had been a great friend of his fa-
vourite niece during their school-
days. Good news, the girl was now
living at the Deanery and delight-
ed to see her old friend, eager to
do anything she could for her or
her husband. And Mrs. Cromwell
remembered that her marriage set-
tlement had been signed "Oliver
Cromwell alias Williams"; so she
impressed upon him the wisdom of
claiming relationship with his
namesake (Cromwell's great-grand-
father was a Jew named Robert
Williams). An interview was soon
arranged, and Oliver Cromwell, alias
Williams, pulled out his family tree,
found no difficulty in persuading
Bishop Williams that they must be
kinsmen. His lordship was most
gracious, insisted on Mr. and Mrs.
Cromwell staying to dinner, toast-
ed them both as cousins in a glass
of his oldest wine.

Mrs. Cromwell and the Bishop.
"Now I have found you, my dear
cousin," he said to Oliver, "I am
loath to let you go, but as you have
made up your plans, I will give
you letters to the King of Sweden
and the Prince of Orange; when
you return I must see what I can
do to further your interests."

The fact was that the Bishop was
delighted to speed Oliver on his
way, for he had conceived a passion
for Mrs. Cromwell at first sight.
Though she had had so many chil-
dren, she was still young, or at
least of that age which many deem
a young married woman's prime,
active, sprightly, full of fascinating
wiles, and quite without scruples.
According to Leti, she remained in
London all through her husband's
absence, and the Bishop paid her
many visits, keeping them very
secret to avoid scandal. And the
friendship lasted, with Oliver's ap-
proval, till the time of the Bishop's
disgrace.

Dangerous Rival's Wife.

All she thought about was get-
ting on in the world, and she never
allowed anything so petty as jea-
lousy to interfere with her plans.
Indeed, she actively encouraged her
husband's intrigue with Mrs.
Lambert, the wife of his most dan-
gerous rival, while Cromwell may
have been actuated rather by diplo-
macy than passion in the affair.
When her maid Taget commented
on his friendship with Mrs.
Lambert, Mrs. Cromwell merely
laughed and said: "Over-scrupu-
lous women never make their for-
tunes." She hoped her husband
would find out many important
secrets through the lady, who had
other lovers, and if Cromwell were
kept busy she would have ample
opportunities for her own flirta-
tions.

The chief trouble was to induce
Cromwell to respond to Mrs.
Lambert's advances, for he was too
much wrapped up in his ambitions
to take much notice of women.
However, the fair lady forced her
creases upon him and used to hang
about outside his camp, and he
sometimes strolled with her at
dusk. She persuaded him to play
the part of King David and send
her husband to the Scots front.

Lambert was a crabbed man, "of
a melancholy humour, and little
likely to inspire the affection of a
woman some thirteen years his
junior, who was very fond of com-
pany and fine clothes," but he
seems to have been jealous and
made a certain attempt to defend
himself. "Very well," he said, "if
I am to go to the Scots border I
shall take my wife with me."
Cromwell, however, countered this
with a general order from Parlia-
ment forbidding officers to take
their wives to their posts of duty.

An Open Flirtation.

But Lambert grew restive. Kind
friends wrote and told him of the
open flirtation, how the soldiers
were gossiping about it, thought it
odd that so busy a man as Cromwell
should find time for dalliance, but
the more charitable supposed him
to be engaged on some secret ser-
vice. Then came the bombshell
that Mrs. Lambert was expecting
to become a mother and Lambert
rushed back, burning for a scandal,
and to repudiate the child, and
there was an angry scene; but
Cromwell told him of a law that,
however long a man remained
away, he was bound to recognize
his wife's offspring unless he had
been out of the kingdom.

He reconciled himself to the in-
evitable, and when a daughter was
born he invited Cromwell to be god-
father, receiving a colonel's com-
mission as a solatium, whereupon
people said he had "bought a mili-
tary honour at the expense of civil
honour."

According to Bernard, both
Cromwell and Lambert thought
they were making use of the lady to
spy upon the other and discover
his secrets. "T. P. Weekly."

London, Ontario, Yesterday.—
The Directors of the local Brewery
Company, which sponsored the fatal
attempt of Tully and Medcalf to
fly to England last year, have
granted a trust fund of \$40,000 for
the benefit of the widow.—Reuter.

THE LONDONER.

PAYS \$100 A YEAR MORE THAN
IN "THE COUNTRY."

IS IT WORTH IT?

Is it cheaper to live in London
than in a small provincial town?
Mr. D. C. Jones, of the Liver-
pool University School of Social
Science, in a lecture to the Royal
Statistical Society in London, said
the household budgets of 235
families with incomes of between
\$400 and \$500 a year appeared to
give the lie direct to the idea that
living is less costly in a small
town.

Londoners and many people liv-
ing in towns within easy reach of
London, disagree. They point to
the large numbers of London busi-
ness and professional men and
women who find it cheaper to live



S. Parker Gilbert, United States
Representative on the Reparations
Commission, which is endeavoring
to solve the reparations question in
Europe, recently arrived in Paris
from Rome, where he has been
engaged in consultations. This
new portrait of Mr. Gilbert was
taken immediately after his arrival
in Paris.

outside London and travel 30 miles
or more to and from their work.
Men and women employed in
provincial towns declare that they
would not accept similar employ-
ment in London except at bigger
salaries, because of greater travel-
ing expenses and higher rents,
rates, and cost of gas, electricity,
and amusements.

Cheaper Houses.

Among the views obtained by a
"Daily Mail" reporter in a number
of towns were:

Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire:
Population 9,000.—Rents here
are little more than half those
for similar houses in London
suburbs or for flats with half the
accommodation in central Lon-
don. Some food is dearer, but
vegetables are cheap. One has
a reasonable standard of comfort
on \$400 a year.

Guildford, Surrey: Population
25,000.—A good middle-class
house can be rented for \$50 a
year. Food is cheaper than in
London and the cost of travel is
negligible.

Folkestone, Kent: Population
37,000.—For the average middle-
class man Folkestone is about
\$100 a year cheaper than Lon-
don.

Hertford: Population 11,000.—Most
things cost less in Hertford than
in London and school fees are
about half those in London.
Colchester, Essex: Population
43,000.—It costs much more to
live in London. Amusements
cost more; travel is expensive;
and rents are higher; but Lon-
don is worth it!

Mexico City, Yesterday.—The
rebels operating near Guadalajara
have captured two Americans,
W. M. Mitchell and a Mr. Cooper,
and are holding them to ransom
for 18,000 pesos. They threaten to
kill them if the ransom is not
forthcoming immediately. The
United States Embassy has made
formal representation to the Mexi-
can Foreign Office about it. Mr.
Mitchell is the Manager of the
Mesquitaleros Mines, the property
of the Pacific Mining Company, in
the state of Zacatecas. It is re-
ported that he is unpopular with
the bandits because he refused to
pay them tribute or let them loot
his property unopposed.—Reuter's
American Service.

Simla, Yesterday.—The Punjab
Government has informed the Com-
mittee of the Punjab Legislative
Council, which was appointed to co-
operate with the Simon Commission
that the latter has adopted the
general principle that in the exami-
nation of witnesses and accessible
documents it will treat the com-
mittee on equal terms with itself.
—Reuter.

Lisbon, Yesterday.—The Dutch-
Portuguese Commercial Treaty has
been signed.—Reuter.

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Sport Columns

LAWN BOWLS.

POLICE REVERSE DECISION.

EAST POINT LOSE.

The senior division teams in the Lawn Bowls league entered into the second half of the programme on Saturday.

The Civil Service C.C. again lost to the Kowloon C.C. but by a smaller margin this time. The former are, incidentally, the only side yet without a victory to their credit. Craigenower repeated their previous performance over the Bowling Green. Bradbury's rink, for once, had to be "carried" by the other two rinks on his side. The Police R.C. turned the tables on the Kowloon Docks, thanks to a heavy win on Moss's rink.

Craigenower juniors, encouraged by their victory over Civil Service a week ago, put it across the East Pointers. The latter fielded a weak team due to several of their players having recently left the Colony. The Kowloon B.G.C. trounced the Recreation "A." A notable feature of this match was a heavy margin of 30 points gained by A. Macfarlane over J. Ribeiro. The Kowloon C.C., as expected, went down to the Civil Service second. The Yacht Club-Taikoo fixture was postponed.

Division I.

CIVIL SERVICE v. K.C.C.

At Happy Valley, the Civil Service C.C. lost to the Kowloon C.C. by 3 shots. Scores:—

Civil Service.	Kowloon C.C.
A. Oswald	H. Gittins
F. Booker	Burford
J. Gregory	H. Overy
J. Hoolidge	A. Chapman
(skip) 15	(skip) 19
L. Whant	J. T. Dobble
H. Westlake	J. A. Howe
J. Denkin	A. W. Smith
A. W. Grimmit	J. Fraser
(skip) 24	(skip) 21
T. Laing	L. E. Lammert
F. Haynes	F. Goodwin
S. E. Alderman	G. E. Wragge
T. D. Pendered	J. Gibson
(skip) 16	(skip) 18
55	68

CRAIGENOWER v. K.B.G.C.

On their own green, the Craigenower C.C. defeated the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 8 shots. Scores:—

Craigenower.	Bowling Green.
F. J. Neves	R. Duncan
M. A. R. Sousa	Gow
D. Rumjahn	D. Holland
B. W. Brundbury	W. Macfarlane
(skip) 17	(skip) 23
W. T. Brightman	H. Nish
A. A. Razaek	D. Harvey
H. Beer	T. J. Magill
U. M. Omar	W. Russell
(skip) 21	(skip) 14
G. T. Buchanan	P. T. Farrell
C. S. Rosselet	A. E. Silkestone
C. Bennett	Hall
R. Baza	Guy
(skip) 22	(skip) 16
60	52

P.R.C. v. KOWLOON DOCKS.

At Happy Valley, the Police R.C. defeated the Kowloon Dock R. C. by 9 shots. Score:—

Police R.C.	Kowloon Docks.
W. Glendenning	Greig
Hargreaves	G. Henderson
W. Holland	J. O. McLaggan
A. Clark	S. Gray
(skip) 21	(skip) 26
J. Oram	F. C. Goodman
J. C. West	P. Condon
R. Marks	F. Cullen
G. C. Moss	R. Lapsley
(skip) 81	(skip) 16
J. Whitshire	C. S. Atkinson
McLeod	H. G. Cooper
W. Mair	J. A. Lindsay
J. Clark	J. C. Brown
(skip) 14	(skip) 15
66	57

Division II.

EAST POINT v. C.C.C.

At Causeway Bay, the East Point R.C. lost to the Craigenower C.C. by 11 shots. Scores:—

East Point.	Craigenower.
C. E. Gahagan	A. E. Costes
E. D. Black	R. C. Reed
L. de Rome	A. A. Lewis
R. W. Lee	F. T. Knott
(skip) 8	(skip) 30
J. Hatch	D. K. Kharras
J. D. Kinnaird	W. Nicholson
A. Webster	G. H. Frits
J. M. McBride	D. Frits
(skip) 27	(skip) 25

WALKER WINS.

RETAINS TITLE AGAINST HUDKINS.

DECISION BOOED.

Chicago, June 21. Mickey Walker, world's middle-weight champion, successfully defended his title to-night against Ace Hudkins, of Nebraska, in a ten round bout here.

The decision in Walker's favour was greeted by a chorus of boos from the fans. Hudkins was on the verge of being knocked out in the fourth, but made a gallant finish, giving the champion an unmerciful body beating.

The bout was savage. It was fought in a downpour of rain. A crowd of between 25,000 and 30,000 fans saw the fight, and was soaked to the skin.—A.P.

MILLIGAN v. ROSENBLUM.

London, June 22. Tommy Milligan, European welterweight champion, is to meet Maxie Rosenbloom, American welterweight, in a 20-round fight at the Royal Albert Hall here on July 4 for a purse of \$20,000. Mickey Walker, world's middle-weight champion, beat Milligan in London last year.

H. Middleton	J. T. Lunny
J. K. Shaw	Y. Abbas
H. Hampton	J. V. D. Lely
R. McKellar	W. Collins
(skip) 24	(skip) 15
69	70

K.B.G.C. v. RECREIO "A."

On their own green, the Kowloon B.G.C. defeated the Club de Recreation "A" by 23 shots. Scores:—

K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

On their own green, the Kowloon C.C. lost to the Civil Service C.C. by 22 shots. Scores:—

Kowloon C.C.	Civil Service.
Raven	J. Holdman
Shank	C. E. Jones
Hamblin	J. A. Archibald
W. W. Hirst	J. Massey
(skip) 21	(skip) 28
W. Brace	S. Eccleshall
T. B. Smith	L. E. Longbottom
Borrowman	L. Luck
B. Petheram	Taylor
(skip) 10	(skip) 29
Webb	E. W. Simmonds
C. G. Harrison	W. J. Bickford
H. Lay	A. E. Murphy
F. G. Herridge	A. B. Allan
(skip) 20	(skip) 16
51	73

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigenower C.C.	5	5	0	0	10
Taikoo R.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Kowloon C.C.	4	2	0	2	4
Police R.C.	4	2	0	2	4
Kowloon Dock R.C.	5	2	0	3	4
Kowloon B.G.C.	5	2	0	3	4
Civil Service C.C.	4	0	0	4	0

Division II.

East Point R.C.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon B.G.C.	6	4	0	2	8
Civil Service C.C.	4	3	0	1	6
Craigenower C.C.	5	3	0	2	6
Taikoo R.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Recreation "B"	4	2	0	2	4
Recreation "A"	5	2	0	3	4
Yacht Club	3	0	0	3	0
Kowloon C.C.	4	0	0	4	0

A PROTEST?

INCIDENT IN SATURDAY'S BASEBALL MATCH.

NAVY WALLOP CLUB.

"The clock" played a big part in the defeat of the Kioras by the South China Scouts in the junior division of the baseball league on Saturday.

The game was scheduled to start at 2 p.m. but as there were no umpires forthcoming it was delayed for three-quarters of an hour although both teams were on the field on time, with the result that a closure had to be applied at the end of the fifth inning.

The Kioras appeared to be just a shade the better side but were one run behind when the game was called. They looked like being able to catch up had the match been allowed to go to the usual seven innings. The Kioras lads plainly showed their disagreement with the decision, claiming that they were under the impression that seven innings would have to be played, irrespective of the time, especially as the succeeding match was only a "friendly," but a strong protest on the field proved of no avail. They have, however, been advised to write in officially to the Association in which case the matter will be brought up at the next meeting of that body.

The Play.

The game was very fast and interesting right through. The Scouts took the lead at the beginning but allowed their opponents to score seven runs in the third frame. Both sides were blanked in the fourth inning. South China took full advantage of the patchy fielding of the Kioras in the fifth and collected a crop of seven runs. Needing four runs to tie when they went up to bat for the last time, the Kioras gathered three and lost by one run as stated above.

The teams lined-up as follows:—

S.C. Scouts.	"Kiora."
Fung King	Leung Kam-cheung
Wong Kiet-chow	Pong Poon-fong
Kwok Mok-oh	O. el Arculli
Chi Kwok-luen	2b Leung Cheuk-kau
Lam Man-sing	rf. Wong Shiu-leung
Leung Hin-chau	cf. C. F. Remedios
Chan Yuet-tin	1b Leung Cheuk-chuen
Ip Pak-wah	3b Ng Chung-ping
Ip Kun-ning	p. Lee Don

Score by Innings:—

S.C.S.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Kioras	0	1	0	7	0	3	11			
Club Versus Navy.										

In a friendly match, the Hong Kong Club were overwhelmed by the U.S. Navy. The Locals scored one run as against eight by their opponents. The margin would have been bigger if the sailors had taken the game more seriously.

The fielding of the Club left a lot to be desired and their batting was weaker than when they met the "Dragons" a week ago. The Navy were a much better pack in every department of the game.

Sunday's Game.

Yesterday at Happy Valley S.C. "Dragons" were beaten by the Filipino Club 7 runs to one, thanks in the main to a last inning collapse, when their opponents scored round five times.

The line up was as follows:—

Filipinos.	"Dragons."
Zafra	p. S. L. Lee
Hachiuma	c. S. S. Lee
T. Leonard	1b T. Chinn
Alvarez	2b W. Sling
D. Leonard	3b June
Murata	ss. Choy
Rull	lf. D. Chinn
Kusano	cf. Shim
Fernandez	rf. K. Chinn

Scores by Innings:—

Filipinos	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Dragons (S.C.)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

YACHT INTERPORT.

LOCAL INVITATION FROM SHANGHAI.

BYRNE BOAT RACES.

Local yachtsmen are to be invited to send a R.H.K.Y.C. team to Shanghai. There is no official reception of the invitation yet, but it is hoped Hong Kong will be able to enjoy the racing on the Whangpoo and the hospitality a visit to the Northern port ensures.

As a Shanghai correspondent says:—It is good to know that the Shanghai Yacht Club intends definitely to send an invitation to the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club to send a team of skippers to the Whangpoo, and all local yachtsmen are hoping that an acceptance will be possible, for there is a defeat to be balanced and much hospitality to be reciprocated. Assuming that six Byrnes boats will be in commission for a race on level terms, and that the Commodore and Woe Wullie Neil will be available as skippers, with such a formidable list as the Vice-Commodore, the Rear-Commodore, the elder Neil, Dewar, Cranston, and Gates from which to select a third, not to mention at least another half-dozen quite competent men, it is not much of a boast to suggest that Shanghai must win, for these men know all the tricks of the boats, whilst the eccentricities of the Whangpoo cannot be understood in a day or a week.

However, it was much the same for Shanghai at Hong Kong and always will be unless some genius can evolve a type of boat suitable for the waters and pockets of both places.

The Enthusiasm.

The Shanghai Yacht Club will be at a big disadvantage as regards the waters it has to offer for a sailing area, and also its club accommodation, but Shanghai does not often fail to make its visitors happy and comfortable, and the Yacht Club's members are a merry party on any occasion. The main thing is to establish yachting interport engagements on a regular basis.

Probably there is very little which the Hong Kong yachtsmen particularly covet, but the Shanghai yachtsmen want a very great deal more than they already possess, and, if the truth must be told, there are not a few of them who have a notion that interport matches would be a very fine advertisement and serve the purpose of demonstrating more fully that yachting is very much cheaper and infinitely more healthy and exciting than "night life," whilst, if there must be an occasional fling at the latter, than a busy day in a bustling Byrnes boat is the finest pick-me-up before Monday morning.

The full original price of a Byrnes boat, starting though it sounds to a man who is hard-up, is no more than many men spend in two months "doing the town," and the local wages of from \$12 to \$15 per month for seven months (practically the only working expense) would go in a single night—and some more with it. Hence the enthusiasm!

TEST CRICKET.

ENGLAND PLAYING W. INDIES.

London, Yesterday. The first test match against the West Indies cricket eleven began yesterday. England made 381 runs for eight wickets (Ernest Tyldesley 122).—British Wireless Service.

Friday:

Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 1, St. Louis 4.
*Rain prevented play.
American League.

Saturday:

St. Louis 7, New York 5.
Chicago 5, Boston 10.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 4, Washington 1.

Sunday:

New York 6, St. Louis 2.
Washington 12, Detroit 0.
*Boston - Chicago.
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 7.

Tuesday:

Washington 1, Boston 5.
Washington 16, Boston 7.
*New York - Philadelphia.
*St. Louis - Detroit.
*Cleveland - Chicago.

Wednesday:

New York 5, Philadelphia 10.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 4, Boston 8.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 6.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 3.
*St. Louis - Detroit.

Thursday:

New York 4, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 2, Boston 9.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 5.

Friday:

Cleveland 4, Chicago 7.
St. Louis 8, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 12.
Washington 1, Boston 0.
*Rain prevented play.
—Reuter's American Service.

HOLE-IN-ONE.

NOVEL DRIVE FOR TOURISTS.

500 BALLS MONTHLY.

Kilauea, Hawaii, T.H., June 19. Hailing out in "ONE" into the gigantic Halemauau pit of Kilauea volcano has become a regular tourist stunt. Close to 600 golf balls a month are walloped into the maw of the crater.

The "hole" in this case is 1,500 feet deep and about a half mile in diameter. Clouds of steam frequently obscure the bottom. On the edge of the pit, however, tees, golf benches and sand boxes have been installed. All chauffeurs for hire carry clubs and membership cards in the World's Grandest Hole-in-One Club, and also act as caddies.

The balls, of course, cannot be recovered. They are permanent sacrifices to Pele, the volcano goddess of Hawaiian mythology.—A.P.

U.S. OPEN GOLF.

SOME FOURTH ROUND RESULTS.

TIE FOR 1ST PLACE.

Chicago, Yesterday. In the open golf championship, at the end of the fourth round, Bobby Jones and Johnny Farrell tied with 294. They play off today (June 24).

Other scores were:—

Walter Hagen	296
George Von Elm	296
Gene Sarazen	299
Bill Leach	299
Macdonald Smith	299
Tommy Armour	301
Leo Diegel	303
Archie Compston	304
Willie Hunter	307

Farrell wins the replay. The scores for the first 18 holes were Farrell 70 and Jones 73 and final scores were Farrell 143, Jones 144.

—Reuter's American Service.

U.S. GOLF SCORES.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP: 2ND ROUND.

HOLDER DROPS OUT.

Chicago, Yesterday. Tommy Armour, holder of the United States open golf championship, is out of the competition. Prominent scores at the end of the second round were:—

Bobby Jones	144
George von Elm	146
Bill Leach	146
Walter Hagen	147
William Macfarlane	147
Waldo Crowder	148
Frank Walsh	148
Leo Diegel	151
Aubrey Boomer	152
Jim Barnes	153
Tommy Armour	161

All who scored 158 or less for the first two rounds have qualified to continue.—Reuter's American Service.

Leaders at the end of the first round were:—

Henry Cluci	70
Frank Ball	70
Leonard Schmutte	71
Walter Hagen	76
Archie Compston	76
Tommy Armour	76

Of these, Hagen is still in the running, having done the second 18 holes in 72. Armour's second round took 85 strokes.

HURDLES.

SOUTH AFRICAN EQUALS RECORD.

Oxford, Yesterday. In the Southern Counties athletic championships the 120 yards was won by the South African, G. Weightman-Smith who beat the holder F. Gaby by a yard in the 14 4/5 seconds, equalling the British record.—Reuter.

SWIM ABANDONED.

London, Yesterday. Miss Glatton, after swimming 22 miles, abandoned early this morning her attempt to swim across the Irish Sea from Donaghadee, Northern Ireland, to Port Patrick in Scotland.—British Wireless Service.

HOME TENNIS.

AMERICA BEATS BRITAIN.

THREE TO TWO.

Eastbourne, Yesterday. The United States beat Britain by 3 matches to two in the contest on Davis Cup lines played here. Austin beat Hennessey 6-3, 8-6, 6-2, 1-6, 6-2 and Lott beat Sharpe 6-3, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3.—Reuter.

AT QUEEN'S CLUB.

London Championship Finals.

London, Yesterday. In the London Lawn tennis championships finals Tilden beat Hunter 6-3, 6-2, 8-1. Miss Ridley beat Madame Nicolo-poulo 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

In the doubles finals Tilden and Hunter beat Crawford and Hopman (Australia) 4-6, 6-1, 8-6, 6-8, 6-4.

Misses Bennett and Harvey beat Misses Clark and Thomas 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

In the mixed doubles W. Coen (United States) and Fraulien Aussem (Germany) beat Brookes (Australia) and Baroness Von Reznice

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TENNIS.

KOWLOON BEAT INDIANS "A."

RAIN INTERFERES.
Rain interfered somewhat with
the tennis league fixtures on
Saturday, several matches having
to be postponed at the last minute
due to the sudden state of the
courts.

The Indian R.C. lost to the
Kowloon C.C. in the "A" division
and are now occupying the bot-
tom rung of the table.
The Royal Engineers played a
very close game with the Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha in the "B" league.
All the other matches in this
section and also in the "C" divi-
sion were, on the whole, uninter-
esting, there being a pronounced
difference between the winning
and the losing teams.

A gratifying feature of the
league has been the number of
fixtures decided during the week
in which the Chinese R.C. played
a prominent part. Last year's
champions are still monopolising
all three divisions, going on from
success to success. On present
form they are not likely to find
any opposition in the "A" and "C"
sections, but South China are de-
termined to give them a close race
in the "B" league. Club de
Recreio were at one time regarded
as formidable contestants, but
their recent disappointing display
against the Hong Kong C.C. has
depreciated their chances.

Division "A."

K.C.C. v. INDIAN R.C.

Crossing over to Kowloon, the
Indian R.C. lost to the home team
by 15 games. Scores:—
E. C. Fincher and F. G. L.
Wheeler (K.C.C.):—
beat S. A. Rumjahn and
A. H. Rumjahn 6-5
beat J. S. A. Curreen and
I. M. A. Razack 6-5
beat S. H. Ismail and J. S.
Ackber 9-2

E. F. Fincher and W. M. Gittins
(K.C.C.):—
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and
A. H. Rumjahn 2-9
lost to J. S. A. Curreen and
I. M. A. Razack 4-7
beat S. H. Ismail and J. S.
Ackber 10-1

S. E. Green and D. S. Green
(K.C.C.):—
beat S. A. Rumjahn and
A. H. Rumjahn 6-5
lost to J. S. A. Curreen and
I. M. A. Razack 5-6
beat S. H. Ismail and J. S.
Ackber 9-2

(Total: K.C.C. 57, I.R.C. 42).

Division "B."

M.B.K. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

At King's Park, the Mitsui Bus-
san Kaisha defeated the Royal En-
gineers by 3 games. Scores:—
T. Kitajima and K. Matsui
(M.B.K.):—
lost to Col. Skinner and Lt.
Col. Wyatt 3-8
lost to Capt. Jacobs-Larkcom
and Spr. Earl 5-6
beat Sgt. Trumper and Sig.
White 9-2

T. Fujimori and S. Fukushima
(M.B.K.):—
beat Col. Skinner and Lt.
Col. Wyatt 7-4
beat Capt. Jacobs-Larkcom
and Spr. Earl 8-3
lost to Sgt. Trumper and Sig.
White 5-6

(Total: M.B.K. 51, R.E. 48).

NIPPON v. INDIAN R.C.

On their own courts, the Nippon
Club lost to the Indian R.C. by 15
games. Scores:—
Isomura and Fujieda (Nip-
pon):—
lost to S. A. Hussain and D.
Mohamed 5-6
beat S. S. Hussain and A. K.
Ismail 8-3
lost to A. H. Madar and
S. A. R. Bux 5-6

Nomura and Satch (Nippon):—
lost to S. A. Hussain and D.
Mohamed 5-6
lost to S. S. Hussain and
A. K. Ismail 5-6
lost to A. H. Madar and
S. A. R. Bux 2-9

Yoshikawa and Hachiuma (Nip-
pon):—
lost to S. A. Hussain and D.
Mohamed 3-8
lost to S. S. Hussain and
A. K. Ismail 5-6
lost to A. H. Madar and
S. A. R. Bux 4-7

(Total: Nippon 42, I.R.C. 57).

UNIVERSITY v. C.R.C.

At Pokfulam, the University lost
to the Chinese R.C. by 31 games.

Scores:—
Sousa and Barrow (Univer-
sity):—
lost to H. Lo and T. C. Lu 4-7
lost to F. K. Lau and W. F.
Tsai 4-7
lost to M. C. Lau and P. K.
Kwok 3-8

T. L. Lu and H. T. Lee (Univer-
sity):—
lost to H. Lo and T. C. Lu 3-8
beat F. K. Lau and W. F.
Tsai 6-5
lost to M. C. Lau and P. K.
Kwok 5-6

(Total: University 14-19)

H.K.C.C. v. R.A.M.C.

On their own ground, the Hong
Kong C.C. defeated the Royal Army
Medical Corps by 38 games.

Scores:—
H. R. Remington and A. Hugh
Jones (H.K.C.C.):—
beat Crossdale and Barnes 9-2
lost to Maj. Cox and Sims 4-7
beat Flood and S. M. Brown 9-2

(Total: H.K.C.C. 66, R.A.M.C. 33).

Division "C."

KOWLOON C.C. v. R.A.O.C.

On their own ground, the Kow-
loon C.C. defeated the Royal Army
Ordnance Corps by 18 games.

Scores:—
C. H. Atkins and E. Abraham
(K.C.C.):—
lost to A. Hale and G. Water-
field 4-7
beat Maj. White and E.
Greenaway 6-5
beat A. Bryant and A.
Pepper 6-5

(Total: K.C.C. 56, R.A.O.C. 48).

P. M. Pinguet and A. E. Guest
(K.C.C.):—
beat A. Hale and G. Water-
field 8-3
beat Maj. White and E.
Greenaway 7-4
beat A. Bryant and A.
Pepper 10-1

(Total: K.C.C. 56, R.A.O.C. 48).

C. W. E. Bishop and G. Lee
(K.C.C.):—
lost to A. Hale and G. Water-
field 3-8
lost to Maj. White and E.
Greenaway 5-6
beat A. Bryant and A.
Pepper 7-4

(Total: K.C.C. 56, R.A.O.C. 48).

LR.C. v. KOWLOON INDIANS.

On their own ground, the Indian
R.C. defeated the Kowloon Indian
T.C. by 17 games. Scores:—
M. Hassan and Y. J. Khan
(I.R.C.):—
beat G. A. Khan and H.
Singh 6-5
beat M. A. Khan and S. R.
Salleh 10-1
beat Feroz Ali and Firdos
Khan 8-3

(Total: I.R.C. 24-9)

M. P. Madar and A. Rahmin

(I.R.C.):—
lost to G. A. Khan and H.
Singh 4-7
lost to M. A. Khan and S. R.
Salleh 4-7
lost to Feroz Ali and Firdos
Khan 8-8

M. O. Hoesen and M. Y. Adal
(I.R.C.):—
beat G. A. Khan and H.
Singh 8-3
beat M. A. Khan and S. R.
Salleh 9-2
beat Feroz Ali and Firdos
Khan 6-5

(Total: I.R.C. 58, K.I.T.C. 41).

C.S.C.C. v. RECREIO-2.

At Happy Valley, the Civil Ser-
vice C.C. lost to the Club de Re-
creio-2 by 19 games. Scores:—
Maj. C. Willson and Splittey
(C.S.C.C.):—
beat Rocha and Noronha 7-4
lost to Remedios and Gosano 4-7
lost to Barros and Barretto 3-8

(Total: C.S.C.C. 40, C. de R. 59).

White and White (C.S.C.C.):—
lost to Rocha and Noronha 2-9
lost to Remedios and Gosano 5-6
lost to Barros and Barretto 3-8

Owen and Jones (C.S.C.C.):—
beat Rocha and Noronha 7-4
lost to Remedios and Gosano 4-7
lost to Barros and Barretto 5-6

(Total: C.S.C.C. 40, C. de R. 59).

H.K.C.C. v. R.A.M.C.

On their own ground, the Hong
Kong C.C. defeated the Royal Army
Medical Corps by 38 games.

Scores:—
H. R. Remington and A. Hugh
Jones (H.K.C.C.):—
beat Crossdale and Barnes 9-2
lost to Maj. Cox and Sims 4-7
beat Flood and S. M. Brown 9-2

(Total: H.K.C.C. 66, R.A.M.C. 33).

A. Piercy and N. L. H. Railton
(H.K.C.C.):—
beat Crossdale and Barnes 7-4
beat Maj. Cox and Sims 7-4
beat Flood and S. M. Brown 10-1

(Total: H.K.C.C. 66, R.A.M.C. 33).

League Tables.

The positions in the League to
date are:—

"A" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	5	5	0	10
Hong Kong C.C.	4	3	1	6
M.B.K.	3	2	1	4
Craigengower C.C.	3	1	2	2
University	4	1	3	2
Kowloon C.C.	4	1	3	2
Indian R.C.	5	1	4	2

"B" Division.

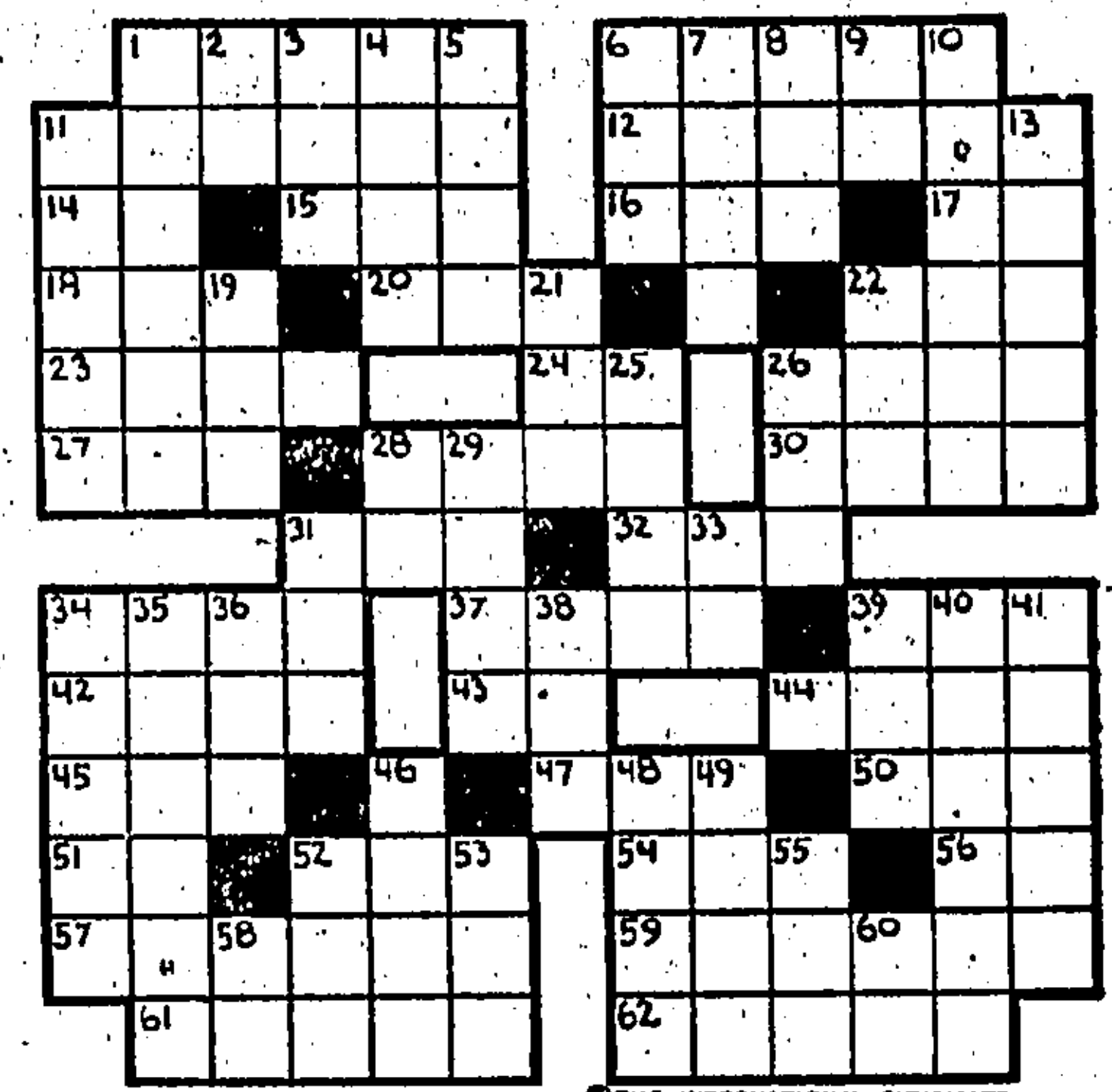
	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	7	7	0	14
South China A.A.	4	4	0	8
Recreio	5	4	1	8
Hong Kong C.C.	4	3	1	6
Indian R.C.	5	3	2	6
Nippon	4	2	2	4
University	3	1	2	2
M.B.K.	6	1	5	2
Engineers	3	0	3	0
Craigengower C.C.	4	0	4	0
Kowloon C.C.	5	0	5	0

"C" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.-2	6	6	0	12
Chinese R.C.-1	5	5	0	10
Kowloon C.C.	5	4	1	8
Recreio-2	5	4	1	8
South China A.A.	3	3	0	6
Civil Service C.C.	5	3	2	6
Kennedy-rd. M.Q.	5	3	2	6
Hong Kong C.C.	5	3	2	6
Nippon	4	1	3	2
R.A.M.C.	5	2	3	4
R.A.O.C.	6	2	4	4
Indian R.C.	5	1	4	2
Y.M.C.A.	6	1	5	2
Recreio-1	4	0	4	0
Kowloon I.T.C.	7	0	7	0

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert
but our readers are warned to look out for occasional
phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL:
1-Representative
2-Part of the hand
11-Loud sleeper
12-Simpler
14-Observe
15-Tool
16-Aver
17-Thus
18-Make public
20-Spread
22-Part of the face
23-Insect
24-Near
26-Commanded
27-Pen
28-Church seats
30-Pitcher
31-Distant
32-Help
34-Noted town of Nevada
37-Propellers
38-Recede
42-Assert
43-Musical note

HORIZONTAL (Cont.):
44-Sin
45-Accomplished
47-Guided
50-Confusion
51-Preposition
52-Jump
54-Aver
55-Accomplish
57-Musical term
60-Corrected
61-Kind of duck
62-Revolving part of a machine
63-Revolutionary
64-Revolutionary
65-Revolutionary
66-Revolutionary
67-Revolutionary
68-Revolutionary
69-Revolutionary
70-Revolutionary
71-Revolutionary
72-Revolutionary
73-Revolutionary
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93-Revolutionary
94-Revolutionary
95-Revolutionary
96-Revolutionary
97-Revolutionary
98-Revolutionary
99-Revolutionary
100-Revolutionary

VERTICAL (Cont.):
19-Beam
21-Bird
22-Edict
23-Former Russian ruler
24-Couch
25-Parent
26-Greek god of love
27-Pro
28-Exile
29-Sound producer
30-Snow
31-Man's name (familiar)
32-Girl's name
33-One who offers
34-Lineage
35-Tender passion
36-Always
37-Exotic bird
38-Possessed
39-By
40-Humor
41-Musical note
42-Preposition

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to still other words. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

HIGHBROW THEATRE

TEST CASE ON CLUB'S SUNDAY PERFORMANCE.

Adjourned summonses under the Theatres Act, 1843, against the directors of the Gate Theatre Studio, Villiers-street, Strand, came before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street. Mr. Peter Godfrey, of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W., and Miss Velona Pilcher, of Wiltshire-lane, Eastcote, Middlesex, were summoned for permitting parts of the play "The Hairy Ape" and the play "From Morn 'Till Night" to be produced at the theatre, which was not licensed by the Lord Chamberlain.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., who defended, said it was a test case involving a question of law.
Mr. Percival Clarke (prosecuting) said the theatre was formerly Gatti's Theatre of Varieties. Police-Sgt. Hastings was admitted to a performance of "The Hairy Ape" on January 28, on payment at the box-office.

The play was described as a comedy of ancient and modern life, by Eugene O'Neill. Apart from a considerable amount of foul language, there was nothing objectionable in it. Mr. Godfrey said that the visitors were not ordinary playgoers, and he (Mr. Clarke) supposed that the plays provided might be described as "highbrow."

Sgt. Hastings said he understood now that the theatre was a club, under whose rules only members or guests of members were admitted. At his third visit he was asked if he was a member, and was refused admittance.

Mr. Oliver: Do you think people visited this theatre for the purpose of hearing bad language on the stage?—No.

Mr. Oliver submitted that there was no evidence that Mr. Godfrey or Miss Pilcher had permitted plays to be produced "for hire."

Mr. Campbell adjourned the hearing to consider his decision.

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.



THE NEW DUKE.

A GUEST OF ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The Duke of Gloucester was the guest of honour at a dinner which the Royal Colonial Institute gave in the Hotel Victoria on Empire Day, to celebrate its diamond jubilee. The Duke of Connaught, president of the institute, presided.

Among those who promised to be present were:—
The Lord Chief Justice and Lady Hewart, the Attorney-General and Lady Augusta Inskip, the Solicitor-General and Lady Merriman, the President of the Board of Trade and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia) and Lady Ryrie, Sir James Parr (High Commissioner for New Zealand) and Lady Parr, Mr. Victor Gordon (High Commissioner for Newfoundland), the Earl of Meath, Lord Loyal, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Mr. D. H. Hacking, M.P. (President of the Imperial Institute), and Mrs. Hacking, Sir William Clark (High Commissioner in Canada) and Lady Clark, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mrs. Thomas and the Archbishop of Melbourne and Mrs. Harrington Lees.

Eastbourne magistrates dealt with 67 summonses for non-payment of rates.

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MORE INTRIGUE?

QUESTIONS NANKING MUST ANSWER.

A RESTLESS PARTY.

The Fifth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang is called to re-organise, or a better word would be, to revise, the policy and personnel of the Nationalist Government. It, writes Mr. George E. Sokolsky in the "N. C. D. Daily News," the Fourth Plenary session of the Central Executive Committee was legitimate from the standpoint of the Kuomintang Constitution, then the Fifth meeting is legitimate. The Kuomintang Constitution provides for an annual election of the Central Executive Committee by the Party Congress. In the event of the Party Congress not being able to meet for one year, there is provision for only one annual postponement, which would give the maximum duration of the life of a Central Executive Committee as two years. The Second Party Congress met during May 1925, the Third Party Congress was to have met in August of this year, but it will probably be postponed.

Why a Congress is Feared.

The Genro of the Kuomintang fear a party Congress. It is suggested that that fear is due to the supposition that should the locals have an opportunity to select delegates, most of them would be Communists or semi-Communists. Therefore, to avoid Communist domination of the Kuomintang, the Party Congress is constantly being postponed. But the fear of the Communists is largely illusory. If the membership of the Kuomintang is pro-Communist, is it not usurpation of the part of the Genro to prolong their tenure of office against the wishes of the party members? If the Communist Party is so powerful that the mere calling of a party Congress would return them to power, ought not the Kuomintang to admit the fact and appeal to the Chinese people to support them against the Communist Party? No Government in history has long survived usurpation and suppression and the Kuomintang is facing political decay because the leaders have lost contact with the rank and file of the membership. We are being told that the Nationalist movement in China has succeeded, but we are bound to ask, does the Nationalist Government represent any appreciable element of the Chinese people or is it a mere substitution of the Kuomintang Genro for the Tachuns of the North?

Questions Right and Left.

These questions are not only being asked by foreign observers but by Kuomintang members. The proscribed Left and Right wings constitute the bulk of the Kuomintang membership. The centre was always opportunistic; it is now militarised. Principal positions in the Government are being held by non-Kuomintang members; there is now even the suggestion that anti-Kuomintang politicians will be put into important positions. The real authority has been transferred to military men. One Kuomintang leader recently told me that even the Party Congress would not save the Kuomintang, for the Genro would engineer the votes so that only militarists and officials would be on the New Central Executive Committee. He said that if Marshal Chang Tso-lin should be alive, he will be elected to the Central Executive Committee, for surely some of Nanking's allies like General Yang Sen in Szechuan and the Chihli Party in the North are no more nationalist than Chang Tso-lin. When I repeated this conversation to another leader, he said without sarcasm or even a smile, that General Yang Yu-ting and General Chang Hsueh-liang would surely be elected.

Now, it is not the concern of any foreigner who is elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, but it is everyone's right to have his facts correct. Nationalism in China has come to represent the ideals of rehabilitation, reconstruction, unification. The realities, however, point to a revival of Tachunism and that must be noted with keen interest.

The essential difference between the Kuomintang and other parties in China is that the Kuomintang has represented itself as the party of modernity, the party which would put an end to feudalism and which would create out of chaotic China a modern state, equal in prestige to other Powers, enjoying a similar arena of manpower and economic and natural resources. No one expects that China will attain to the position of the United States or Great Britain in a day or even a decade. But what one does expect of the Kuomintang is that it should institute such historical and social processes as will in due course produce a modern state in Asia. In the present era, enough is known of the history of mankind to enable the student to be

DOOMED TO DIE.

MYSTERIOUS RADIO AGENTS.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

New York, June 5.

The actions brought by the watch dial-painters has been settled out of court.

The five girls will each receive 10,000 dollars cash and a pension of 600 dollars per annum, plus medical expenses.

It was stated that 13 of their fellow-workers had already died of a mysterious disease.

[An earlier message stated:—New York, April 27.—A tragic case was heard at the Newark Chancery Court to-day, when five young women, all of whom were stated to be doomed to a painful death, brought an action against the United States Radium Company. Counsel for the plaintiffs declared that his clients, who were employed a few years ago by the Company to paint luminous watch dials, were instructed to wet their brushes on their lips or tongues. Counsel produced X-ray photographs showing the horrible spectators in Court how radio-active agents were slowly but surely eating away the girls' flesh and rotting their bones.]

fairly guided by the past in his survey of the present. Some things never succeed in history. For instance, such intrigues as the Kuomintang militarists are now conducting with Chen Ching-ming's Hakkas in Swatow, with Tang Seng-chi in Hunan, with the Chihli in Tientsin, never in history produce a powerful nation; their concomitants are chaos, disorder, insurrection.

Intrigue Costly and Fruitless.

If there is, then, insincerity of purpose in Kuomintang, if the Genro really seek to unify China, to modernize and rehabilitate China, then one of their first tasks should be the suppression of the costly and fruitless intrigues of the Kuomintang militarists. Peking has been attained by the Kuomintang not by fighting but by reliance on Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-han. Who have yet to see whether such strategy is not Pyrrhic. General Yen has started his career in Chihli by appointing all local officials without any consideration for Nanking's authority. This may be adjusted or, the likelihood is that Nanking will issue a blanket appointment of the more named by Yen to avoid that appearance of a conflict. But if that is done the revenue of the North will go to Shansi and not to Nanking and the authority will be Shansi's although the responsibility will be Nanking's. Such confusion is possible because both Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-han regard Nanking as a military satrapy under the aegis of General Chiang Kai-shek. The thousands of troops who have been killed in these wars and the millions of dollars which Shanghai expended on the Northern Expedition will have been in vain if nothing more is accomplished than a change of Tachuns. This question of intrigue will be brought to the Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang by opposition members of the Central Executive Committee.

Principal Leaders Absent.

Another serious problem which faces the Genro is the absence of the really important Kuomintang leaders from China. It is this which has given the militarists their opportunity to establish a new Tachunate. Kuomintang leaders have been exiled because they were either pro-Communist or anti-Communist. The Left Wing were forced to go because they were suspected of organising the Communist plot in Canton against the Kuangsi faction, while the Right Wing were sent a-travelling because they supported the Communists in Canton. The absence of these leaders, whether it be Wang Ching-wei or Hu Han-min, leaves the present Kuomintang organisation in Nanking without prestige among those Chinese whose support has made success possible. If the Kuomintang is to be re-established as a People's rather than a Tachun's party, these leaders should be asked to return to China. But their presence would serve to minimise the importance of the Genro and the Tachuns. Therefore, it is not to be presumed that invitations to return will be issued with sincerity. This is another question which will be raised at the Central Executive Committee conference.

Several important land sales are to be held by the Public Works Department shortly. These include Kowloon Marine Lot No. 97, the upset price of which is \$49,500. New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,137 at \$29,250 (also upset price), and Inland Lot No. 2,792 at Morrison Hill road, the price of which is put provisionally at \$25,200.

ORDINARY MEN.

ON LITERATURE AND LIFE.

[By His Grace the Archbishop of York.]

The speech of the Prime Minister at the recent dinner of the Royal Literary Fund has been widely reported, particularly in respect of his reference to the work of the late Mary Webb. At the same dinner, however, His Grace the Archbishop of York delivered a speech at once so amusing and inspiring that we are pleased to be able to reproduce the gist of it herewith.

My love for literature is disinterested. I have always got life out of it, but I have never attempted to get a living. Let me tell you the sad story of four attempts in which I failed to become an author. At the tender age of eight years I was moved to write an epic poem, short, simple, and touching, on Labour, the virtue not the party—a very different thing. The impulse was due to the simultaneous visit of the muse and measles, but alas, both visitors departed never to return! In my ardent youth I designed to write the life of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, but I suffered the fate which I think befell John Stuart Mill and Thomas Carlyle—namely, that in my absence a servant-maid consigned my manuscript to the flames as rubbish, thereby proving herself unconsciously to be a very competent literary critic.

Once again I wrote a series of sketches of Scottish life and character, and I took them to Frederick Greenwood, who was then the Editor of the "St. James's Gazette" in the days of its greatness, and he was good enough to say that he liked them and that he would have published them, but unfortunately a strange coincidence had just occurred which prevented him doing so: it was that he had just accepted from an author named Gavin Ogilvy a series of papers on precisely the same theme. It appeared later that the real name of the author was James Barrie. Like everybody here, I have spent many delightful hours at the plays of James Barrie, but I owe him a grudge in that he forestalled me then and ruined a promising literary career. However, I dare say there are many of you who are thankful that there was one spade less to dig the kailyard.

Lastly, my friend Lewis Carroll, whose praise is in all the world and whose value has been just shown in the manuscript market, proposed that we should write a book together. I was to supply an account of the religious problems which beset the late Victorian mind, and he was to supply the solution of them by his method of symbolic logic. When I read the first solution it was so fantastic that I declined to proceed with the enterprise, for I knew that the only fitting title of the volume would be "The Faith of a March Hare" or "The Theology of a Mad Hatter." Thus the world lost a man of letters!

I must confess that I have been known to publish sermons and to reap some reward from them, but there are few here present who would describe sermons as literature. Whether journalism is a branch of literature or not I will not attempt to say. (You, Mr. Chairman, attempted a short and not wholly conclusive distinction between them last week with regard to the literary efforts of Cabinet Ministers!) But in any case I have never taken to journalism. I felt that the genius of the Dean of St. Paul's ought to be left in possession of the field of journalist divines or divine journalists, whichever you prefer.

I must here make a confession. Although my love of literature is wholly disinterested it has never been marked by accuracy; it has been a delight, not a study. If I were to attempt to deliver a literary discourse this evening there are scores of people present who would very soon find me out; indeed, I am always haunted by this fear of being found out. As a token of generous forgiveness I would like to present the theme to Sir James Barrie for one of his delightful plays; it would be a play on which the curtain, scene after scene, fell upon a specious person who was always on the brink of being found out, and I would offer myself as a study for that part. If I may steal a story from my friend, your friend, the friend of all lovers of literature, Sir Edmund Gosse, I would not be equal to the composition of a certain noble lord who, in his days at Balliol College, read an essay to the Master, Jowett, which he had induced a humbler scholar to write for him. It was on Greek tragedy. In impressive tones he read about the sombre strength of Zschylyus, or the intellectual grasp of Euripides, or the power and beauty of Sophocles. "Sophocles," said the Master, in a quick and terrified tone. The noble lord

raised the manuscript to his eyes and calmly replied, "No, Master, excuse me, Sophocles." Such admirable equanimity is, alas, beyond me, and the fear of exposure, you will be glad to hear, makes it quite impossible for me to turn my speech this evening into an essay on literary criticism.

But I must profess with the greatest possible sincerity my gratitude to literature—it is almost presumptuous to put it in that form—for the constant solace and strength and refreshment which it has brought in the midst of the burden and cares of public life. That is why I rejoice with many of you to be in the company of the Prime Minister. He has spoken already for many of his companions upon the dusty road of public life when he said that he had gained from literature, especially classical literature, "some sense of proportion, a standard of values, and a profound respect for the truth of words."

I well remember in the darkest days of the War taking on my Highland holiday one book and one book only—Wordsworth. I found later that Sir Edward Grey, as we like to call him, had at the very same time for the very same reason resorted to the very same cure, and we both found it most successful. Every holiday for fifty years I have drawn upon the splendid and bountiful sanity of Walter Scott, and this may surprise those about to be enfranchised. I have never found that great resource to fail. Later, encouraged by the Georgian imprimatur of Mr. Michael Sadleir, I have returned to the Victorian age of Anthony Trollope. I have found it most refreshing to turn from the later ecclesiastics of the Church Assembly to the earlier ecclesiastics of Barchester; and the study of the one Mrs. Proudie has brought a consoling reflection to my arid bachelor heart that I have never run the risk of providing myself or my diocese with another. Every night my sleep is protected from the worries of public life, not least of ecclesiastics, by my constant bedside companions, "The Oxford Book of Verse" or the anthologies of Palgrave or the Poet Laureate; and recently, on a certain December night when the House of Commons arose and slew an innocent Prayer Book before my eyes, I escaped from the memory of that harrowing tragedy by travelling to Arabia in the letters, which certainly are literature, of Gertrude Bell.

There is a sheer delight in the music of words and the fitness of phrases. You who are not placed like the Prime Minister and myself, constantly under the exigencies of public work, can scarcely understand the joy which comes to us who are obliged to make our speeches and dictate our letters instead of writing them, and who acquire thereby a habit of dull prolixity from which you are suffering now! The joy of reading a phrase which makes music and exactly fits the image or the idea behind it!

Acquiring courage, and perhaps audacity as I go along, let me boldly claim that, after all, I need not be so apologetic, because we ordinary men who love literature but do not profess it are the ultimate judges of its value. Aristotle taught us that the ordinary honest, earnest man is the final judge of ethics. Lawyers know that the ordinary reasonable man is the final judge of law. I would claim that it is precisely we persons of modest education, the lovers of literature, who ultimately decide the value of any book in literary history, for we represent the *communis sensus* of mankind; we stand for that great continuous tradition within which all literature, if it is to justify itself, must ultimately find its place. We are the jury to determine with regard to any book whether it will find itself within that place or stand outside.

We must indeed, of course, keep our ears open to new rhythms and our minds open to new images and ideas. There was profound truth in the remark of a reflective Scot as he contemplated the bust of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon: "Mon," he said, "he seems to have been a manist extraordinary man, a man who, like Shakespeare, there's things can't into his head that never can't into mine." We must always be ready to let new, surprising things come into our minds or otherwise traditions will become stagnant, and it is for each generation to see that while traditions never lose hold upon the past, it keeps itself always open to the future. If the content of the faithful is to be found, the appeal must be universal and must reach beyond what is ephemeral and touch the common abiding heart of man.

Mrs. Robert Hoce, aged 94, who arrived at Plymouth last month from New York in the "Mauretania," first crossed the Atlantic in the steamship "Great Eastern" built in 1858.

IN TIENTSIN.

NINE HOURS TO GET TO TANGKU.

BACK IN 18 MINUTES!

A good example of what conditions in Tientsin have been like during the first half of this month is told in the following paragraph from the "North-China Daily Mail." It states that a foreigner who had occasion to go to Tangku on business at the time mentioned took no less than nine hours to do the journey by rail from Tientsin, owing to the blockade by military trains. He did not attempt to return by rail, but an officer in the United States Flying Corps stationed at Hainho who happened to be in Tangku at the time, offered to take him back to Tientsin by aeroplane. The offer was gladly accepted, and from the time the plane hopped off at Hainho until it arrived at Tientsin, the trip occupied 18 minutes.

CHINA POSTS.

THE DIRECTORATE IN SHANGHAI.

NOT NANKING.

Shanghai, June 20.

Mr. H. Picard-Destelan, Co-Director General of the Directorate of the Posts, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from the north within the next day or two. The administrative offices of the Directorate will be situated in Shanghai for the present, according to reliable information, and these will be opened on July 1.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by two representatives of the Directorate who have been in Shanghai during the past fortnight scouring the town trying to find suitable accommodation for the staff and equipment of the transferred headquarters. Available quarters cannot be obtained at the local Chinese Post Office, though it is understood that in case nothing suitable is possible to acquire, the staff residence on the top of the post office building may be converted into the required offices as a temporary measure.

How long the Directorate-General will be kept in Shanghai is a matter of some surmise, but those in a position to understand the situation point out that Nanking would be highly unfeasible for these headquarters at the present time. The co-operative organisation of the Directorate, which from May 1, had one Northern director-general in Peking, one Southern in Nanking, and in addition a representative of the Northern Directorate-General stationed in Nanking and one Southern representative stationed in Peking, with Mr. H. Picard-Destelan as Co-Director General, will, it is understood, be subject to changes with the removal of the Directorate-General from Peking.

WITH HIS HAREM.

MYSTERIOUS INDIAN IN FRANCE.

STORIES OF HIS WEALTH.

Paris.—An hotel in the Champs Elysees has among its guests an Indian maharajah and his harem, who occupy suites of rooms in the first and second floors. He is one of the wealthiest of Indian potentates, and it has been calculated that he could spend 6,000,000 francs a day if so disposed.

A string of motor-cars arrived at the hotel. In them were heavily veiled young women accompanied by their guardian, a yellow looking man as silent as the Sphinx. From the last car the lord and master of the young women descended. He wore a white turban.

When the party ascended the hotel staircase they were confronted by a femme de chambre, who demanded who they were. The reply was: "A maharajah with his suite and his harem."

The women lead a happy and contented life in Paris. They take luncheon in their rooms, but at night time motor-cars convey them and the maharajah to a big restaurant, where there are private rooms. After dinner the party go to a theatre, and occupy a box which is closely screened.

Seeing Night Life.

Afterwards, if the maharajah is in the humour, he and his wives make a tour of the night establishments. Generally, however, he gets rid of his women, preferring the company of his private secretary, who pays all bills, and drives the potentate's motor-car. Before luncheon the heavily veiled women go for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne in closed cars. Occasionally rare visitors are received. The maharajah goes for a stroll on his own after four o'clock. At eight o'clock he and his wives are in evening dress. They make a night of it, returning to the hotel rather late.

TO CHURCH BY CAR.

RECTOR'S INVITATION TO MOTORISTS.

NEAR THE "ANGEL."

Hereford.—Because he thinks that people to-day wait to be invited to church, and that it is the duty of the Church to invite them, the Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, rector of Callow-with-Dewall, near Hereford, has inserted the following advertisement to the local newspapers:—

To Motorists.—Callow Church, on the Ross-road. A fine objective for Sunday evenings. Plenty of parking room. Half a mile from the Angel. The Angel Inn referred to is a licensed house standing at the foot of Callow Hill. Mr. Lloyd stated that he mentioned this because visitors might wish to obtain light refreshment.

Standing on the rectory lawn and pointing to the beautiful scenery with the Black Mountains as a background, he said:—

Here is a view any motorist would appreciate. People may motor from all parts to enjoy our charming scenery without missing religious services in the evening. They are welcome at Callow Church. I know it is an unorthodox step I have taken, but I have never hesitated to strike out along a new line if I thought that thereby one might do good.

Mr. Lloyd, who is cousin of Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt, has had a varied career, and is noted locally for his broadminded views.

After holding offices at Plumstead, S.E., Saltley, Birmingham, and Vauxhall, S.W., he went in 1912 to British Columbia, where he became vicar of Rock Creek.

OLD MAN'S EFFUSION.

MISSIVES THAT LED TO COUNTY COURT.

A retired insurance superintendent's effusions, stated to have been directed to his landlady, were read during an application for possession heard before Judge L. C. Thomas, at Cardiff County Court.

The applicant was Mrs. Alice Southard, a widow, of Alfred-street, Roath, Cardiff, who asked for possession of two rooms occupied by George William Gray.

Mr. Gordon Williams, solicitor, said that the defendant, a retired insurance superintendent, about 76 years of age, took rooms at applicant's house. Although he was living there with his wife, who was also over 70, he made himself very objectionable by paying attentions to Mrs. Southard.

In spite of her protests, he left notes in her rooms, and she gave him notice to quit. She later found the notice had been returned and placed on her dresser, with the following attached:—

Oh, don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt; Sweet Alice lies under the stone? How she wept with delight when you gave her a smile, And trembled with fear at your frown?

Another missive left by defendant on Mrs. Southard's dresser read:—

I waited at the garden gate Till half-past eight, You never should make me wait, For I'll let all such cruel folks see

They never shall make such a fool of me.

Still another read: Roses red and violets blue, Carnations sweet, and so are you, And so are they that sent you this,

And when we meet we'll have a kiss.

Opportunity is a fine thing, when and where shall it be? Shall it be at the cinema, and what time, oh?

Mr. Williams added that when written to by himself, Gray replied on a postcard:—

"Fire away your gunner's powder and shot."

Defendant had since stated he would leave, but had not done so.

The Judge, who said that defendant seemed to be a rather foolish old man, made an order for possession in fourteen days.

SOBBING HUSBAND.

TO GO OUT ONLY WITH WIFE.

At North London Police Court a husband said he had entered into an agreement with his wife never to go out anywhere except with her, and to go home directly after business.

Mr. Basil Watson, K.C., the magistrate, did you understand what you were signing?

The Husband (sobbing). Yes, sir. He said that although his wife promised to make him happy and comfortable she had cut his head open with a chopper. Mr. Watson granted the wife a separation order and £2 a week.

Tel. K. 824. Tel. C. 5787.



SEND YOUR CLOTHES TO BE DRY CLEANED THIS MONTH 20% DISCOUNT FROM TO-DAY TO JUNE 30th.

SUN HOW WAH CO.

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Kowloon Depots: 56, Nathan Road, 495, Nathan Road. Hong Kong Depots: 232, Des Voeux Rd. C., 75, Queen's Rd. C.

Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Sunday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

This advertisement must be sent with the clothes to obtain the 20% discount.

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The Yuen Wo Seamen's Institute always has men available to ship as watchmen, seamen, etc.

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STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during June, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, as follows:—

	June 1st	June 15th	June 30th
6 a.m.	5.59	6.10	6.11
7 a.m.	6.40	6.51	6.52
8 a.m.	7.21	7.32	7.33
9 a.m.	8.02	8.13	8.14
10 a.m.	8.43	8.54	8.55
11 a.m.	9.24	9.35	9.36
12 noon	10.05	10.16	10.17
1 p.m.	10.46	10.57	10.58
2 p.m.	11.27	11.38	11.39
3 p.m.	12.08	12.19	12.20
4 p.m.	12.49	12.60	12.61
5 p.m.	1.30	1.41	1.42
6 p.m.	2.11	2.22	2.23
7 p.m.	2.52	3.03	3.04
8 p.m.	3.33	3.44	3.45
9 p.m.	4.14	4.25	4.26
10 p.m.	4.55	5.06	5.07
11 p.m.	5.36	5.47	5.48
12 midnight	6.17	6.28	6.29

VOLTA.

WHO TAMED ELECTRIC SPARK.

(By Waldemar Kaempfer.)

A Century ago, on March 5, 1827, Alessandro Volta died at the age of 73, and kings and scientists paid homage to his memory. To-day, when men speak of a "volt" they unconsciously honour Volta. For nearly three decades he had been looked up to as the magician who had tamed the electric spark. Not until Faraday began to lay the foundations of modern electric engineering did another experimenter of even greater skill and imagination appear.

Before Volta engaged in a controversy with Galvani, which is now classic and which has made it impossible to discuss the work of the one without considering that of the other, electricity had no practical use. Philosophers like Franklin speculated about it and threw some light on its curious behaviour, but most of the theories evolved, except those of Franklin, scarcely outlived their originators. By discovering the principle whereby electricity could be continuously drawn in a current from a cell or battery, Volta enriched the world with a new source of energy. Long before the dynamo was invented the "galvanic current," as it has been curiously misnamed, was doing useful work, especially in sending telegraph messages over hundreds of miles.

Electric Kisses.

Electricity was one of the topics of polite conversation in the Parisian salons of the 18th century. Gentlemen who wore fizzes and periwigs tried to explain to ladies with hoops and patches the wonders described in books published in learned Latin. There was only one way of generating electricity, and that was by rubbing a piece of glass, resin or wax with the dry hand or with a piece of dry cloth.

Ladies and gentlemen would stand upon cakes of wax, rub glass rods and then give each other an electrical kiss, which was distinguished from all other kisses by the passage of a spark between the meeting lips. Rubbed glass, resin and wax had curious attractive properties. Hair could be made to stand on a lady's head merely by bringing such a rubbed object near it. Little pieces of paper and down could be both repelled and attracted.

For more elaborate effects electric machines had been invented. In these discs of glass were rapidly turned by means of a crank-handle while rabbits' fur was held against the glass. Sizeable sparks could be made to crackle between the terminals of such a machine, and spirits of wine could be ignited.

The only other piece of apparatus, with which the eighteenth century was acquainted was the Leyden jar, now called a "condenser." The jar itself was half-coated inside and outside with tin-foil. Through the cover a knobbed rod projected within, and from the rod a light chain dangled which reached the metal foil coating at the bottom. The Leyden jar was a true storage battery. When the knob was connected with a friction machine the inner coating of the jar was charged with electricity. By holding the jar in one hand and touching the knob with the other a shock could be obtained, strong enough, according to the more mendacious and imaginative, to give one the nose-bleed and unnerve one completely. Dean von Kleist of Comin, Germany, who invented the jar in 1745, said the shock he got was too great to be endured a second time.

The frictional machine and the Leyden jar were the only important pieces of electrical apparatus with which the 18th century was acquainted. They were then what radio sets are now, so far as popular interest is concerned. No scientific man of means was without a machine and a set of jars. Leipsic did a thriving business in making and selling electrical sparking and shocking devices. At every country fair a charlatan was sure to be found who held peasants spellbound as he administered shocks at a farthing each.

Epoch-Making Shocks.

It was the fashion to hear lectures on electricity and to visit laboratories. Abbe Nollet in Paris was especially popular, because he had a sense of the dramatic and knew just the kind of thrill that ladies and gentlemen enjoyed most. To the great wonderment and delight of the Court, he transmitted the discharge of a battery of Leyden jars through 180 guardsmen and made them jump. Not to be outdone by shocking on this scale, the Carthusian monks of Paris formed a line 900 feet long, when the hands at the ends, met in contact with the electrified vial, the whole company at the same instant gave a sudden spring.

Franklin was one of those who was engrossed by the electric machine and the Leyden jar. He gave his friends shocks and even succeeded in killing a hen, although beetles, birds and worms had been

electrocuted, before his experiments in France. Out of these pleasant-ries came Franklin's famous kite experiment, which proved once and for all the identity of electricity and lightning.

Even earnest scientific experimenters could add but little to existing electrical knowledge with the friction machine and the Leyden jar. The kind of electricity which is obtained from those simple devices—"static" we call it nowadays—comes and goes of a sudden. Thus a Leyden jar is charged and discharged at once. Electricity cannot be poured into it and out of it gradually like so much water. The jar is either loaded or unloaded. A steady current of electricity was unknown, and for this reason little progress could be made.

Then an accident happens which changes the whole course of physics and gives electrical investigation a new impetus. One day in 1780 Luigi Galvani dissects a frog in his laboratory and places it on a table near which is an electrical machine. His assistant touches the nerve of the dead frog while the machine is being turned and while it is emitting sparks. Suddenly the dead frog is thrown into convulsions, although there is no physical connection with the machine. When the machine stops the convulsions also stop.

Now this Galvani is no ordinary person. He is a professor in the University of Bologna, an authority of international repute on comparative anatomy and obstetrics, a great teacher, a born experimenter. Such a man must find an explanation for the convulsions. Were there some connections between the machine and the frog the explanation would be easy. But there is none. So after much rumination, Galvani comes to the conclusion that there must be some electrical condition in muscles which causes them to twitch long after they are dead. If electricity can make a dead animal twitch, why not also when it is alive? Is there such a force as animal electricity? Is electricity perhaps the force that makes us move? Is it life itself?

This theory seems plausible enough. It must be proved. Galvani spends years at the task. It would be hard to find in the history of science greater patience or greater fidelity. He tests dead muscles in countless ways. He shocks them into a semblance of life by connecting them with an electric machine and with charged Leyden jars. He even leads a wire from a lightning rod into his laboratory and runs the risk of killing himself to discover if lightning has any effect on a dead frog's nerves.

Galvani Stirs the World.

One experiment convinces him more than any other that he is right in thinking that there is animal electricity. He skins some frogs and hangs them on a copper hook from an iron railing of his balcony to ascertain if atmospheric electricity has any effect on them. Nothing happens. As he lifts the hook he observes that the muscles twitch in a very lifelike manner. Clearly, the atmosphere is not responsible. Casting about for an explanation, he finds that the legs are convulsed whenever the iron of the railing and the copper hook touch the moist muscles. He makes an arc or bow of two pieces of copper and iron and touches a nerve. Again that lifelike spasm. It is clearer than ever to him that electricity must reside in the frog's legs.

At last Galvani is ready to announce his discovery and to adduce a hundred experimental proofs. "No man can be surer of his ground," he writes a book in Latin, in accordance with the established professional practice, and definitely takes the stand that there is an intimate relation between organic life and electricity. He suggests that human beings may be affected by thunderstorms and that electricity may influence plant and animal growth. He suspects that earthquakes will bear electrical study and proposes that before and during a tremor frogs' legs be used to test the electrical condition of the atmosphere.

Galvani's book makes a tremendous sensation. Physicians swallow his conclusions whole. Is he not the respected professor of the University of Bologna? Has he not made hundreds of experiments? A new word, "galvanism," is added to every European language. Particularly interesting and amusing is that experiment in which frogs' legs can be made to kick merely by touching them with an arc composed of two different metals. All the capitals of Europe frogs' legs kick in drawing-rooms, to the intense delight of ladies and gentlemen. A few rascal jesters call Galvani "the frog dancing master."

One of those who reads Galvani's book is Alessandro Volta, Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Pavia. He has a passion for poetry—quotes Virgil and Tasso whenever the occasion arises. In fact, he even writes five hundred stanzas on the discovery of oxygen, by Priestley, yet he is the most cool, calculating, objective scientist in all Italy. What is more, he knows a thing or two about electricity. His name is

known as the inventor of a few very useful instruments for studying and friction machine and discharged by Leyden jars.

The First Steady Current.

That experiment in which frogs' legs are made to kick merely by touching them with two different metals attracts Volta's attention in particular. Animal electricity? Nonsense! The frogs' legs kicked just as Nollet's guardsmen leaped into the air when they were shocked by a Leyden jar. Galvani had probably drawn on some source of electricity. But what source?

For eight years Volta experiments—goes over the whole ground covered by Galvani. He is convinced that the contact of two dissimilar metals is enough to generate electricity. One day, at the beginning of 1800, the design of an instrument flashes upon him which will settle forever the question raised by Galvani. He piles silver and zinc disc of equal size on each other with moist pieces of cloth between the discs. He connects the upper and lower discs by means of a wire. He gets—not a shock, but a steady current, the first steady current in history. His muscles twitch like those of Galvani's frog. He applies the ends of the wire to his tongue and gets the characteristic acid taste of electricity. He performs scores of experiments. A thin wire is made to glow. Water is decomposed. He even throws the bodies of executed criminals into the water, and the water makes their bodies heave and sink in a perfect simulation of breathing. A dead grasshopper is caused to jump.

When Volta publishes his first account of his work the effect is overwhelming. Galvani is thunder-struck, but refuses to give ground and to his dying day stoutly maintains that electricity animates living muscle. All Europe talks about Volta. Physicists build his simple "pile" and repeat his experiments. To this day Frenchmen call a dry wet cell a "pile."

The French Academy of Science invites Volta to Paris. He goes, not because such blandishments flatter him, but because of the political conditions. Bonaparte is First Consul and the Italian cities wish to curry favour with him. The Corsican's interest in science is notorious. Volta accepts the invitation as a patriotic duty.

The meetings of the Academy at and his entirely new current are the most impressive it has ever held. Bonaparte presides in the robes of an Academician. He is fascinated by this studious, thoughtful, retiring Italian and grasps the full significance of the discovery. Bonaparte's enthusiasm knows no bounds. After the session he rises and moves that the rules of the Academy be suspended and that Volta be awarded its gold medal at once. The Academy accepts the suggestion with acclamation. The Corsican goes still further. He orders that 2,000 crowns be paid to Volta, out of the Public Treasury and grants him an income for life. Not content with this, he makes the modest Italian a foreign member of the Institute, a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour and The Order of the Iron Crown.

Honours From Bonaparte.

Bonaparte finds it hard to dismiss the Voltaic pile from his mind. He sends for Volta, and cross-questions him with the thoroughness of a Spanish inquisitor. "See, Cavovisari," he says to his physician, "see, this is the very image of life. The vertebral column is the pile; the liver is the negative pole, and the kidneys are the positive pole."

There is an Italian Academy of Sciences which Napoleon is then engaged in organising. Here is an opportunity to placate the Italians. Volta is appointed one of the first members. Bonaparte at last exhausts himself of honours to bestow by making Volta a Senator and a Count of the Kingdom of Italy.

Poor, bashful, self-effacing Volta! He hardly knows which way to turn as these marks of favour rain upon him. The gift of money from the Public Treasury gives his conscience a twinge. This Bonaparte is a notorious infidel, for all his interest in science. Can a good Catholic accept money from the hand of such a one? The money is accepted conditionally, badly needed though it is for scientific work. Bonaparte's decree must be confirmed by the Pope.

A dispassionate, highly objective scientist is this Volta. When he marries he goes about the business of choosing a wife scientifically. He is 49 when he arrives at the conclusion that it is not good for man to live alone. His Paris triumphs lie behind him. It is time to settle down. There is the family of his friend, the Count Ludovico Peregrini. Of the seven Peregrini daughters only the youngest is free. He casts a scientific and appraising eye upon her. Marriage is a lottery, it is true. But the chance of failure is reduced if one considers how often Peregrini have conducted themselves in wedlock.

One sister is a nun, but five other sisters are married. It must be admitted that the marital deportment of these five is admirable. Experiment has clearly proved about electricity. His name is

known as the inventor of a few very useful instruments for studying and friction machine and discharged by Leyden jars.

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When Volta publishes his first account of his work the effect is overwhelming. Galvani is thunder-struck, but refuses to give ground and to his dying day stoutly maintains that electricity animates living muscle. All Europe talks about Volta. Physicists build his simple "pile" and repeat his experiments. To this day Frenchmen call a dry wet cell a "pile."

The French Academy of Science invites Volta to Paris. He goes, not because such blandishments flatter him, but because of the political conditions. Bonaparte is First Consul and the Italian cities wish to curry favour with him. The Corsican's interest in science is notorious. Volta accepts the invitation as a patriotic duty.

The meetings of the Academy at and his entirely new current are the most impressive it has ever held. Bonaparte presides in the robes of an Academician. He is fascinated by this studious, thoughtful, retiring Italian and grasps the full significance of the discovery. Bonaparte's enthusiasm knows no bounds. After the session he rises and moves that the rules of the Academy be suspended and that Volta be awarded its gold medal at once. The Academy accepts the suggestion with acclamation. The Corsican goes still further. He orders that 2,000 crowns be paid to Volta, out of the Public Treasury and grants him an income for life. Not content with this, he makes the modest Italian a foreign member of the Institute, a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour and The Order of the Iron Crown.

Honours From Bonaparte.

Bonaparte finds it hard to dismiss the Voltaic pile from his mind. He sends for Volta, and cross-questions him with the thoroughness of a Spanish inquisitor. "See, Cavovisari," he says to his physician, "see, this is the very image of life. The vertebral column is the pile; the liver is the negative pole, and the kidneys are the positive pole."

There is an Italian Academy of Sciences which Napoleon is then engaged in organising. Here is an opportunity to placate the Italians. Volta is appointed one of the first members. Bonaparte at last exhausts himself of honours to bestow by making Volta a Senator and a Count of the Kingdom of Italy.

Poor, bashful, self-effacing Volta! He hardly knows which way to turn as these marks of favour rain upon him. The gift of money from the Public Treasury gives his conscience a twinge. This Bonaparte is a notorious infidel, for all his interest in science. Can a good Catholic accept money from the hand of such a one? The money is accepted conditionally, badly needed though it is for scientific work. Bonaparte's decree must be confirmed by the Pope.

A dispassionate, highly objective scientist is this Volta. When he marries he goes about the business of choosing a wife scientifically. He is 49 when he arrives at the conclusion that it is not good for man to live alone. His Paris triumphs lie behind him. It is time to settle down. There is the family of his friend, the Count Ludovico Peregrini. Of the seven Peregrini daughters only the youngest is free. He casts a scientific and appraising eye upon her. Marriage is a lottery, it is true. But the chance of failure is reduced if one considers how often Peregrini have conducted themselves in wedlock.

JEWS AND CHRIST.

OPINION OF THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

BELIEF DOUBTED.

Most people are now familiar with the name of Emil Ludwig, who has been described as the German Carlyle. He has become widely known to British and American readers by his biographical study of the ex-Kaiser.

Nothing so deadly to the reputation of that fallen potentate has yet appeared in any language. It is all the more effective because it is written without malice, and actually succeeds in making the reader sorry for the poor strutting manikin who occupied the front of the European stage up to the end of the Great War and wielded a dangerous power over the lives and fortunes of millions of human beings.

Thanks to Dr. Ludwig, we now know that William the Second was little more than a puppet in the hands of stronger and more unscrupulous men. He did mischief enough, it is true; his insatiable vanity and erratic judgment kept the world uneasy for more than a generation. But Ludwig's carefully documented story shows that he was a weak creature after all and much to be pitied.

He Does Not Believe.

The tragedy of his reign was that such a jumpy and superficial being should have been allowed to occupy for so long an exalted and influential position, which he possessed neither the character nor the ability to use aright.

I pass over Ludwig's equally masterly studies of Napoleon and Bismarck. These are already standard works, and entitle their author to rank with the greatest of historical biographers.

But now he has ventured into a new field. He has attempted to portray something of the career and inner life of the greatest being that has ever lived—Jesus Christ—or Jesus without the Christ, for that is the way of which Ludwig thinks of Him.

The book has been boomed in the Press, being serialised for weeks in advance of publication as a single whole. It has been praised and commended by all sorts of people, including at least one Bishop. They fail to see that Ludwig is disqualifying for writing on this subject by one fatal defect: He does not really believe in Jesus.

This may seem a strong thing to say, but it is not too strong, as any attentive reader can see for himself. The author starts out by telling us that he has no intention of trying to shake the faith of those who believe in the divinity of Christ, but aims rather to convince those who regard the personality of Jesus as unreal that He actually lived and was an intensely human figure.

All the same, it is as clear as the day that, not only does Ludwig disbelieve in any superhuman quality in Him, whom he designates by His own title Son of Man, but is not in complete sympathy with Him.

Where They Fall.

The impression he produces on the mind of the reader is that he does not understand Jesus. No one is big enough to understand Jesus fully, but, as has been well said, in order to understand Him at all, we must love Him, and Ludwig does not love Him; does he even admire Him? He speaks of

Him repeatedly as a gentle and loving man, but never does he come to grips with the fact that this gentle and loving man must have been a person of awe-inspiring force of character and unearthly moral elevation.

All lives of Christ fall in one thing. None of them describes for us a personality great enough to fill the role. He has played in the history of mankind. That is certainly so with this book. If we had never read the gospels we should not gather from Ludwig's pages an adequate idea of the sort of person Jesus was, or the tremendous effect He produced on the lives of the people who knew and loved Him in the flesh.

Ludwig is a Jew. An interesting fact of our time is that Jewish scholars of distinction are showing a new interest in Jesus without giving up their Jewish faith in the process. Some of the best and most illuminating things that have been written about Jesus in recent years have been written by Jews like Claude Montefiore and Dr. Klausner.

A book that still holds its own among scholars, though written long ago, is Edersheim's "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," the work of a converted Jew.

Vivid & Compelling.

So to say that Ludwig writes as a Jew is not necessarily to condemn the product of his pen. It is a wonderful piece of writing, vivid, compelling, and full of life; and it has been unusually well translated. The author modestly tells us that it is only one among many possible interpretations of the life and character of Jesus.

It is well he should say so, for he ends on a note of despair. He more than suggests that the Cross of Calvary was the last word, and that the whole superstructure of Christianity was built on the delusion of a group of women who persuaded themselves that the Master they loved had been seen again in the flesh after His dreadful death.

This will not do. It does not explain. And Ludwig is grossly wrong in saying that the story of the human Teacher came first and that of the superhuman Lord later. As literature, at any rate, it was the other way round.

The Gospels are later in date than most of the more important Epistles in the New Testament, which plainly show that from the Resurrection onward Jesus was worshipped as divine.

And to this day the principal value of Jesus to the world is that He is regarded as the expression both of what God is and of what man ought to be. Could, concludes Dr. Campbell in "Reynolds," less than this be true?

M. HERRIOT'S TASK.

CHALLENGED AS MAYOR OF LYONS.

Paris.—M. Herriot, the Minister for Education, who was indirectly defeated at the last general election at Lyons, when the Socialist candidate supported by him lost his seat to his Radical opponent, M. Augagneur, will now have to put up a hard fight to retain his office as Mayor of Lyons. He has filled this position for the last 15 years.

M. Augagneur has decided to run for the mayoralty next year.

LETTER AND RADIO.

ADDRESSES WHICH CANNOT BE TRACED.

POST OFFICE LIST.

A General Post Office notification, gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:—

W. G. Burdett, Miss M. A. Bankovsky, A. E. C. Corbett, C. O. Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd., C. E. Cleaver, Chien Chung-inan, Mrs. T. E. Fielding, Mrs. A. Gillespie (Nee Webb), P. Green, Mr. Groove (Musical Director), H. S. M. Hoare (Cadet, Govt. Service), M. B. Hanafin, A. P. Halley, H. T. Jensen, C/O Ell Libby Co., E. G. S. Kay, F. K. Kellogg, L. H. Lamb, S. D. Lund, C/O Asiatic Exploration Co., Madame V. Langbank, Robert List (Money Order), Mr. C. M. Lee, J. F. Muir, H. H. Madill, Drosur Milson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, J. Marston, N. C. Nag, P. S. Price, Chas. Price, J. Robertson, Rafique, E. Ravera, H. Shaw (Asiatic Exploration Co.), J. Samson, E. de los Santos, A. Surin, Miss B. Shurtart, Mrs. R. Watts, Dr. H. Weber, Dr. Wittern, Mrs. C. F. Young.

Unpaid Correspondence.

Mrs. G. H. Corse, Chan Shut-po (c/o Repulse Bay Hotel), M. D. Draper (c/o Am. Consulate), A. S. Goma (c/o H.K. Hotel), T. Van Leeuwen, Multon, Tallor No. 2535, S. Sngulag, J. G. Williams (c/o Am. Consulate).

Registered Articles.

H. Bisbjerg (c/o H.K. Hotel), Cheung, Shoung-chi, Prof. G. O. Enriquez (c/o Am. Consulate), Hugo Frank, F. Hardvilliers & Co., K. Kröfer, H. Lonsvelde, C. M. Lea, Archie Ming (H.K. Christian College), E. G. Speakman, Miss E. Zararova.

Parcels.

Alex. Young.
List of Unclaimed Telegrams.
Agnes Bangkok
Beaver Ottawa
Quon Tong Wee.

50, Wing Lok-st. Sanantonlotex
Suskwonghing Soerabaja
Tiosmilam Delangoe
Juaon San Francisco
Shuifang Bandoeng
Hopbind Namdinh
Almsdeed Manondjara
Retrib Djokjakarta
Cassius Riondocalf
Tanana Saigon
Yuang Saigon
Gonundir s.s. "Angers"
Yuanlon Haiphong

WOMAN'S FIRE PERIL

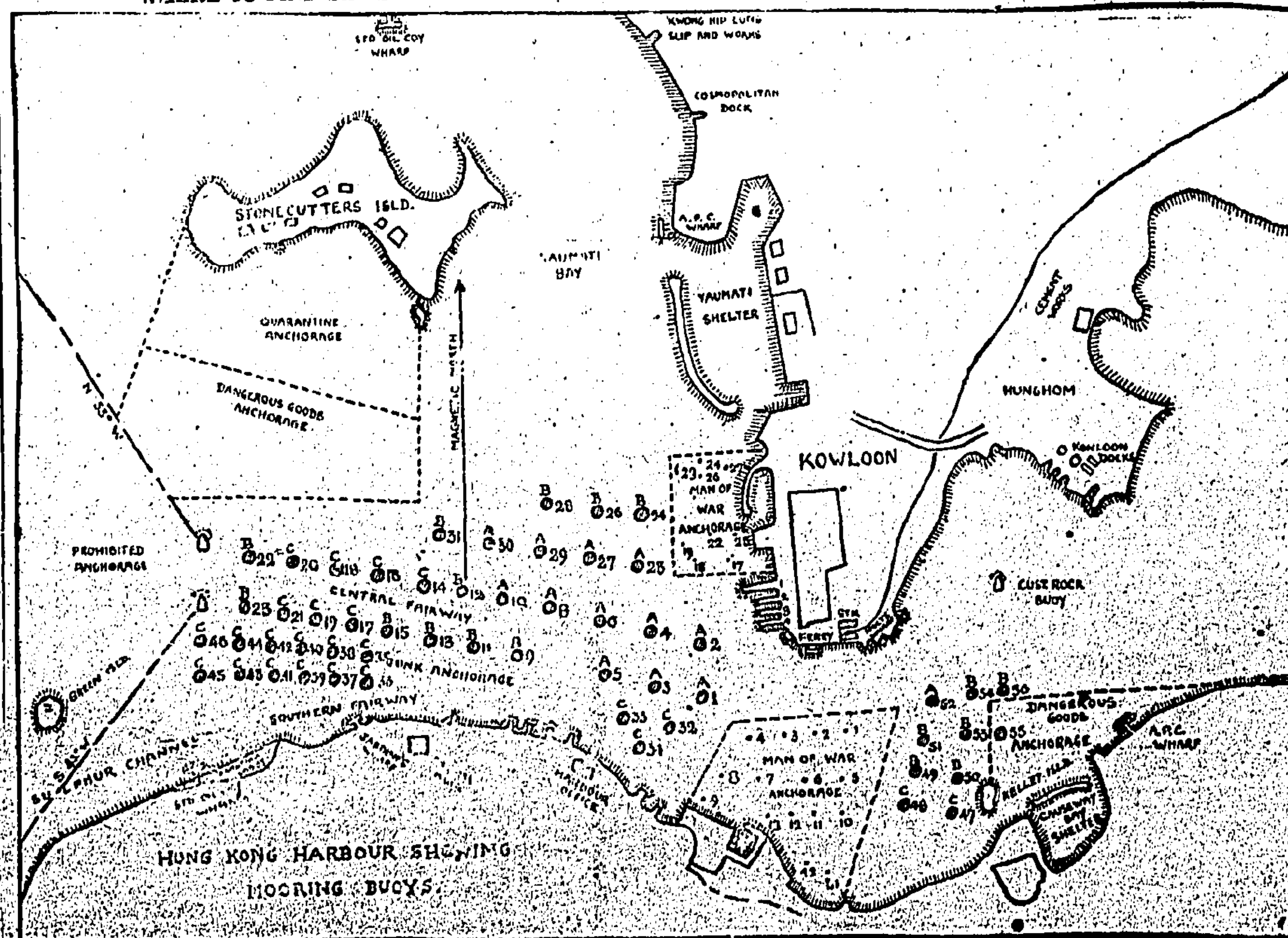
STORY OF MAN'S THREATS.

Hugh James Nixon, a farmer, of Cosby-town, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, was charged at Enniskillen with setting fire to a house, which, it was stated, reverted to him on the death of the occupier, Miss Crooks.

It was alleged that Nixon took out a fire policy on the house last February and was heard to threaten to burn Miss Crooks out of the place.

She was awakened by a dog barking and found the thatch of the roof on fire. Nixon was said to have been seen near the house, and on the way to his home paper smelling of paraffin was found. He was sent for trial.

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ANTARCTIC NEWS.

SEAPLANES NOW ON THE SCENE.

NOBLE RE-VISITED.

Rome, Saturday.
An official communique reports that Majors Maddalena and Penzo, in separate seaplanes, revisited General Noble and dropped supplies.

Penzo twice attempted to alight and descended within 15 feet from the ice, but it was impossible.

Steps are being taken to prepare a smooth surface for landing patrol. Alpinists have begun to explore North Eastland in search of the three men who are walking on the ice and have deposited food in various prominent places.

An Italian seaplane has been ordered to search the west coast of Spitzbergen for Amundsen, and another Dornier Wal seaplane has left Pisa, for the Arctic also to seek for Amundsen.—Reuter.

SINISTER RIOTS.

ZAGREB POLICE VIEW OF MURDERS.

"COMMUNIST INFLUENCE."

Belgrade, Saturday.

The Police of Zagreb have established that there was Communist influence behind the riots. It is stated that three Communists, Kradelj, Horvatine, and Tomanitch, headed an organisation aiming at transforming demonstrations into disorder and designated persons to storm the cafe, erect barricades, excite people by spreading false news and even distribute arms.

The "Pravda" states that five hundred Russian Chervonetz notes were found on a mason killed in the riots who has been unemployed for two years.—Reuter.

[There were 4 killed and 31 injured, the latter including seven policemen, in the rioting which was due to popular indignation at the disrespect shown in some quarters in the presence of mourning for the dead deputies.

A cafe, where music was being played, and cinemas, were stormed. The gendarmes were requisitioned and used firearms.

Victims of the shooting were leaders of the Croatian Penants.

The bodies of the victims were entrained for Zagreb and a very ceremonious procession, which included the Cabinet, deputies and the whole of the Penant Democratic Parliamentary coalition proceeded to Zagreb, after passing a resolution refusing to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, or to have anything to do with the present Government until complete reparation had been made for the murder of their colleagues, and until guarantees were given of complete equality of rights.]

Passengers who came to Hong Kong on the P. and O. s.s. "Ranpura" from Japan and Shanghai included Lt-Comdr. H. A. Barclay, R.N., Pay Comdr. W. E. G. Burtenshaw, R.N., and Mrs. Burtenshaw, and Mr. S. H. Tsu.

101 GUNS SALUTE.

THE BELGIAN KING IN CONGO.

STREETS BEFLAGGED.

Boma, Belgian Congo, Saturday.
The Belgian King and Queen have arrived here on the steamer "Thysville." They were saluted by 101 guns. The town was beflagged. Triumphal arches were on the streets which were lined with enthusiastic Europeans and natives.—Reuter.



Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium.

EGYPT'S POLITICS.

ANOTHER CRISIS DEVELOPING.

Cairo, Saturday.

Kashaba Pasha, Minister of Justice, has resigned, causing consternation in the Wafdist ranks. The "Alahram" is of opinion that the political atmosphere is extremely tense and that a crisis, which began with the resignation of Mahmoud Pasha has not yet fully developed.—Reuter.

TWO KANGAROOS.

AUSTRALIAN GIFT FOR PRES. COOLIDGE.

Sydney, Saturday.

Lyon and Warner, the two American members of the crew of the "Southern Cross" flight from California to Australia have departed conveying two kangaroos for President Coolidge as a mark of Australian esteem.—Reuter.

IN IRELAND.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE ON HILL.

NEW ULSTER HOME.

London, May 11.

Hundreds of workmen are busy building the new Houses of Parliament for Northern Ireland, and when they have completed their task, in two-and-a-half-years' time, Belfast will be able to boast that it has one of the handsomest legislative buildings in the world.

The foundations of the building, which is to stand on the summit of Stormont Hill, have already been set, and on May 19 many Cabinet Ministers will travel from London to be present at the laying of the foundation stone by the Duke of Abercorn, the Governor of Northern Ireland. It is expected that when the building is completed it will be opened by the Prince of Wales.

The new Houses of Parliament are to cost £600,000. They are to be erected in white Portland stone, and will consist of a lofty square building with four storeys and a basement.

There will be flower terraces in front, with a handsome flight of steps leading to a long avenue which will link the summit of Stormont Hill with Belfast city, two miles away.

There are at present no women members of Parliament in Northern Ireland, but the architect of the building, Mr. Arnold Thornley, of Liverpool, thinks there may be some. He has provided for a suite of rooms entirely for the use of women members who may be elected.

TOLL OF THE ROAD IN PARIS.

Paris, May 14.

There are more traffic casualties in a month in Paris, statistics show, than there are in many a month's long battle in China. In April there were 401 victims, 48 killed and 353 injured. Private cars head the list with a total of 149 casualties, 20 killed and 129 injured. Taxis, which are generally supposed to be driven with great recklessness, were responsible for seven deaths and 55 people injured.

Street accidents in London, according to a report issued recently, have increased nearly two and a half times from 1917 to 1926, the respective totals being 19,586 and 48,158.

Leningrad, Yesterday.—The Congress on aerial exploration in the Arctic, attended by Nansen, has closed after appointing a committee to prepare an Arctic expedition. The explorer Walter Bruns stated that he had drawn up a scheme for a trans-Siberian air line from Berlin to Oskaa. A number of foreign scientists had gone to Murmansk to decide on a site for a landing mast for airships.—Reuter.

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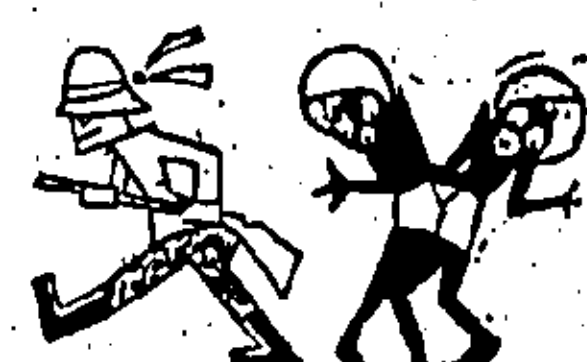
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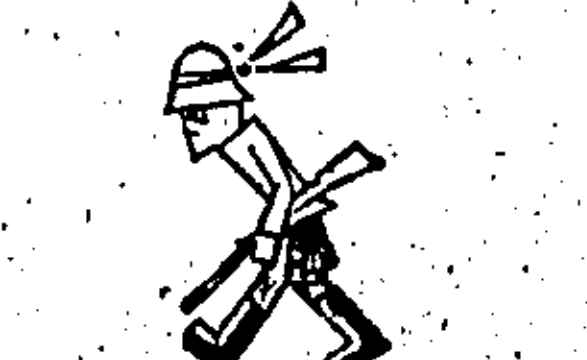
Whenever Captain Nimrod tore
To hunt big game in Chotapore



Until his sorrows soothed by this
He fell into a dream of bliss.



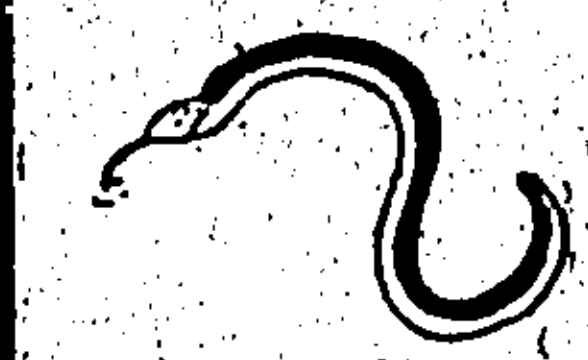
The Elephant and Crocodile
Moved after him with happy smiles



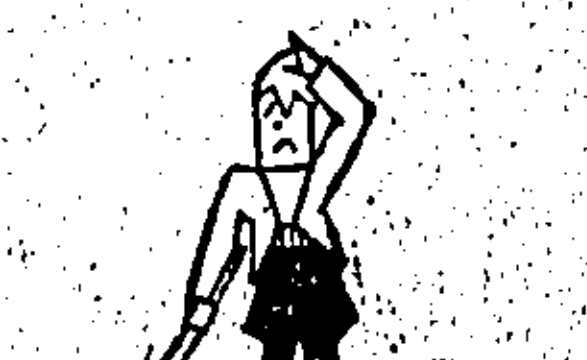
The Hunter and the Kangaroo
Look bright and disappeared from view



How miles away (or maybe he)
A long couching in his den.



The Crocodile suffered by
With untold yearnings in his eyes



The Fox and the Flat-headed Snake
Did behind Cactus trees in funk



Up held his nose and sniffed a trace
And snubbed fragrance in the air.



Now did the Wart Hog longer long
To join that captivated throng



And so this clever fellow the
Captain sought advice with



Order finished by was captured
The Hog started for the Captain



Moral: The men who are the most
in favour. And the snakes they
prefer the CAPTAIN always.

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"PERSEUS" 24th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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Canada, U.S.A., Japan and ShanghaiEmpress of Russia
AmoyTilawa
Shanghai and AmoyLilin
TUESDAY, JUNE 26.
Shanghai and Europe via SiberiaMirzapore
StraitsVan Heutz
THURSDAY, JUNE 28.
JapanSt. Albans
FRIDAY, JUNE 29.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London 31st May)Hong Ping
Japan and ShanghaiHaruna Maru
SATURDAY, JUNE 30.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and ShanghaiPresident Polk
MONDAY, JULY 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and ShanghaiPresident McKinley
TUESDAY, JULY 3.
Japan and ShanghaiSphinx

OUTWARD MAILS.

For MONDAY, JUNE 25.
Shanghai, Parcels 2 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.President Jackson
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 16th July. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.President Jackson
Sam Shui and WuchowTai Hing4.30 p.m.
AmoyShantung4.30 p.m.
Formosa, *Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., *Canada, C. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 20th July. Registration 5 p.m. Letters (June 26th) 8.30 a.m.Korea Maru
TUESDAY, JUNE 26.
Holhow and BangkokChin Hua8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via SiberiaAtsuta Maru10.30 a.m.
Straits, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 27th July. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.Diomed
Swatow, Amoy, and FoochowHal Ching2 p.m.
TouaneChungking3.30 p.m.
ShanghaiYunnan6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.
SwatowKwongsang10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta: Parcels 11.30 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.Tilawa

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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A LONG "NON-STOP."

FORCED DOWN BY PETROL SHORTAGE.

NEARLY COMPLETED.

Mexico City, Yesterday.
The airmen Joaquin Pacheco and Fritabeller, who took off from Windsor (Ontario) on Saturday landed here at 2.28 on the afternoon of the 24th.
—They had intended a non-stop flight (to Mexico City?) but were forced down at Tampico owing to shortage of petrol.—Reuter.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT HOUSTON.

NINETY IN THE SHADE.

Houston, Texas, Yesterday.
Unless the thermometer, which is now an unvarying ninety in the shade, descends before June 26, the 1,100 delegates from all over the United States will have a particularly hot time when they assemble at the opening of the National Democratic Convention to choose a Presidential nominee.
The town has won the honour of accommodating the Convention through the genial Jesse Jones, "the King of Houston," who planked down a cheque for \$200,000 at Washington last year.
A large "welcoming committee" meets every train and takes personal charge of all incoming delegates.

Governor Smith, of New York, and "Battling" Jim Reed, a Senator from Missouri, are already conducting their rival campaigns from headquarters in the hotel lobby, but the former's chances of selection are almost as rosy as Hoover's at Kansas.—Reuter's American Service.

STUNT AVIATRIX.

ON ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

New York, June 18.
Thea Rasche, the German aviatrix, said to-night that she was flying to Old Orchard, Maine, to-morrow preparatory to a trans-Atlantic hop. It is understood that Mrs. James Stillman, wife of the banker, is backing the flight.
Miss Rasche is known chiefly for her stunt flying, both in the United States and Europe. She has crashed several times, but has always escaped serious injury.—A.P.

BANK OF ITALY.

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

Rome, Yesterday.
The discount rate of the Bank of Italy has been reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent.—Reuter.

INDECENCY.

At the Central Magistracy, before Major C. Willson this morning, a Chinese was charged with indecency on Saturday at Yu Lim Terrace.
Inspector M. Murphy, prosecuting, told the Court that there were many girls passing that way during the day. He was arrested by a District Watchman.
Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$50 or, in default, a month's hard labour.

A MOSCOW PROTEST.

Moscow, Yesterday.
The People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has lodged an emphatic protest with Mr. Cheng Yen-chi, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires here, against the recent searching of the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin. Mr. Cheng Yen-chi promised to notify the Nanking Government immediately.—Reuter.

Mrs. Louisa Emily Church, of Millais-street, Camberwell, was drowned in the Grand Surrey Canal, Camberwell.

GREECE'S RECENT STRIKES.

A HITCH.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO.'S ALLEGED ACTION.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Athens, Yesterday.
According to latest advices from Salonika the Government's efforts to bring about an agreement between the tobacco workers and employers has failed owing to the insistence of the Anglo-American tobacco companies that the relations between labour and capital should be defined once and for all.—Reuter.

LARGE NUMBERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Athens, Yesterday.
Despite the breakdown in the negotiations of the employers and tobacco workers at Salonika such large numbers of men are returning to work that there is every reason to expect a speedy end of the strike.—Reuter.

GEN. NOBILE SAVED.

STILL NO TRACE OF AMUNDSEN.

RESCUE WORK.

Rome, Yesterday.
A third successful trip to General Nobile was made by Captain Tornberg in a three-engined Swedish seaplane. He dropped arms, accumulators and a collapsible boat.
He explored part of the coast of North-East Land on his return for signs of the group of three—who are crossing the ice, towards the "Braganza."
Captain Tornberg proposes to attempt to rescue Nobile's group of six by means of an aeroplane fitted with runners. The icefloes on which the party is stranded is drifting to a favourable position for this.

The Commander of the "Citta di Milano" has suggested that he also might co-operate in the searches for the group carried off with the airship's hull.
The Government Committee has awarded to Maddalena and his comrades, as the first finders of General Nobile, Lire 100,000.

New Plains, Stockholm, Yesterday.
Extended plans are being made for a search for the French seaplane with Amundsen and Gullbaud on board.
It is officially stated from Rome that Major Penzo in the seaplane "Marina I." left King's Bay on the morning of June 23 and searched the West Coast of Spitzbergen. He found no trace of Amundsen and Gullbaud.

Stockholm, Yesterday.
Captain Tornberg, head of the Swedish Arctic Expedition, has telegraphed to the Chief of the Ministry of Defence "Nobile saved. Rescue work continues."

Rome, Yesterday.
An official communique states that the "Citta di Milano" is leaving King's Bay on June 24 for Virgo Bay, sixty miles further north, to keep in touch with the Swedish rescue expedition.
New flights over a wider field will be made in conjunction with the Swedish and Finnish airmen, who will search for the portion of the "Italia's" crew which remained with the airship.

There is no further news of the crew of the "Italia." The sealer "Braganza," which is returning to King's Bay with Norwegian aeroplanes to search for Amundsen, is held up by ice floes at North Cape.

Nobile Taken Off.
Stockholm, Yesterday.
A Swedish aeroplane has taken off Nobile from the ice and brought him to land.

The other members of his party are still on the ice off Foya Island, but are expected soon to be rescued.—Reuter.

No Trace Yet.
Rome, Yesterday.
It is officially stated that Major Penzo, in the seaplane Marina, One left King's Bay on June 23 to search the west coast of Spitz-

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

BANKS INVOLVED TAKE DEFINITE ACTION.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

London, Yesterday.
The Manchester banks which are involved in the financial difficulties of the Lancashire cotton industry are now taking definite action to assist in the reorganisation of the industry on a sound basis. They have communicated with the spinning companies urging them carefully to consider the proposal of the Cotton Yarn Association and form a Lancashire Textile Corporation.—Reuter.

OVERBOARD.

FOREIGN LEGIONARIES DISAPPEAR.

London, Yesterday.
The French steamer "L'Athos Second" has arrived at Marseilles with foreign legionaries from Haiphong: Eight of the legionaries jumped over board at Port Said and disappeared.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

U.S. SENATOR.

New York, Yesterday.
The death is announced of Senator Frank R. Gooding.—Reuter American Service.

STRANGE ROBBERY.

WOMEN'S JEWELLERY STOLEN.

A robbery took place at No. 18, Hill-road on Saturday afternoon, resulting in two women being robbed of jewellery valued at about \$380.

One of the women reported to the Police that on Saturday she was looking for an empty house, which she intended to rent. On arriving at the house she asked a small boy to get the keys. The boy returned with a woman. Eventually, a man came and offered to open the door for them. Two other men followed them when the door was opened and stole their jewellery. The robbers also threatened them.

TREE THIEF.

A Chinese was fined \$50 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning before Mr. Schofield, for cutting down last night, without the permission of the Forestry and Botanical Department, a large tree in Kowloon City, above Kowloon City-road.
Sub-Inspector James stated that the Indian constable who made the arrest heard in the course of his patrol the noise of sawing coming from the hillside and on investigating, saw the defendant with a saw in his hand, and four large cuttings from a nearby tree.
"Apparently the tree is a very large one," said Sub-Inspector James. The cuttings as shown, in court, were about a yard long, and 6 inches in diameter. The accused admitted the offence.

Atherstone Parish Council have bought an ancient inn, the Royal Oak, for a public library.

Newcastle Corporation has passed the plans for a \$25,000 omnibus station in the centre of the city.

bergen, but found no trace of Amundsen and Gullbaud.
Officially Confirmed.
Rome, Later.

It is officially stated that Nobile was rescued by a Swedish aeroplane and then transferred to another Swedish machine and landed on the Citta di Milano.—Reuter.

Another Message.
Copenhagen, Yesterday.

According to a message received from the Italian Legation at Oslo, Nobile and another member of the party were picked up by a Folker machine of the Swedish Relief Expedition. Both are injured.—Reuter.

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